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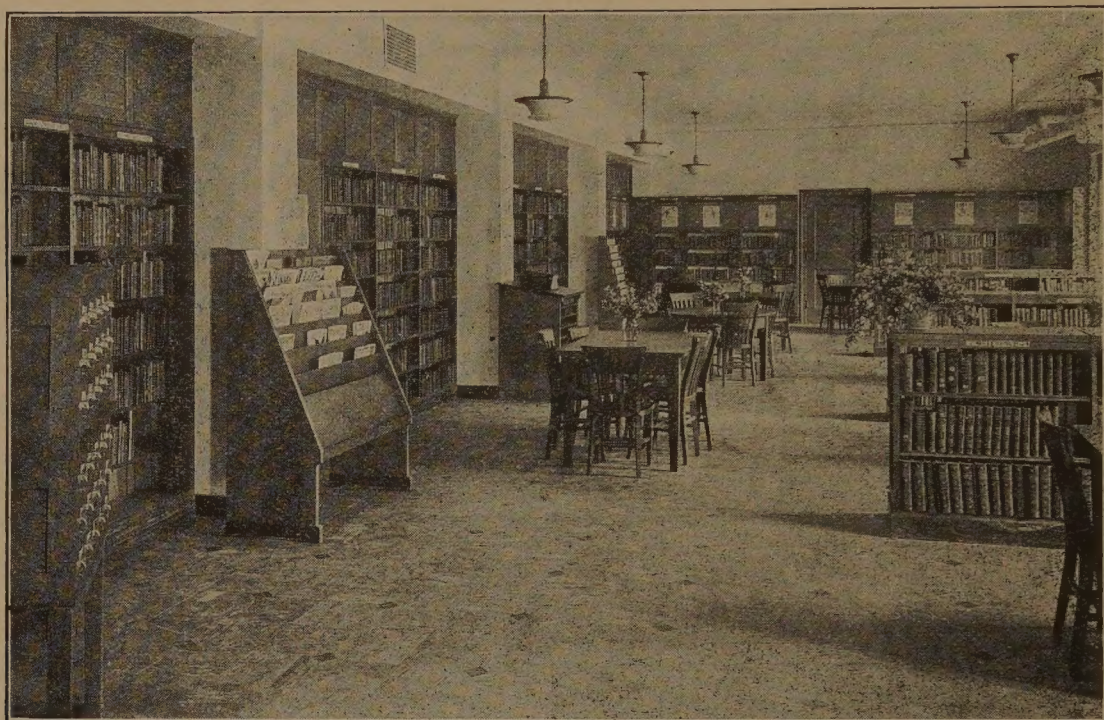
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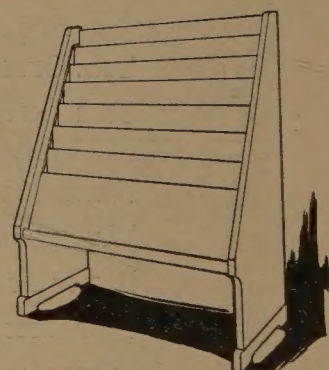
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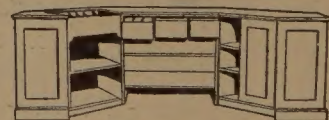
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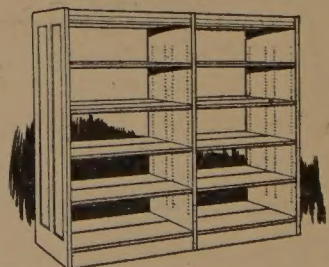
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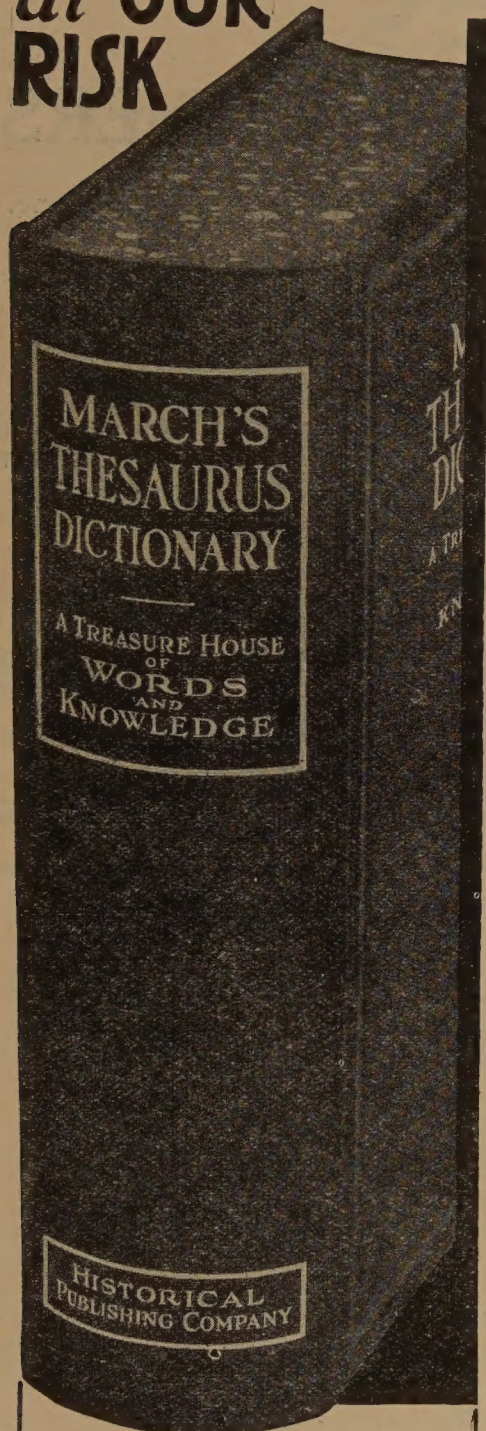


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Library Book Outlook

New fiction titles published during the past fortnight are few in number, as was to be expected. The most important, doubtless (at least the most loudly heralded), is Christopher Morley's *Thunder on the Left* (Doubleday-Page, \$2), another pseudo-whimsical story of modern, everyday people. There are also, worthy of consideration, Grace Livingston Hill's *Ariel Custer* (Lippincott, \$2), a combined love and mystery story; Elsie Singmaster's *Bred in the Bone* (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2.50), a collection of ten stories of the Pennsylvania Dutch, the same characters appearing thruout; Harry Leon Wilson's *Cousin Jane* (Cosmopolitan, \$2), which is not the usual hilarious sort of Wilson story, but one of more serious strain; and Jay William Hudson's *The Eternal Circle* (Appleton, \$2), which tells the love-stories of two men and two women.

The new annual volume of *The Best British Short Stories of 1925*, compiled by Edward J. O'Brien (Small-Maynard, \$2.50), includes an Irish supplement also.

For those who have to cater to readers of Roman Catholic fiction, there is a new Isabel C. Clarke novel, *It Happened in Rome* (Benziger, \$2).

Volume III of Burton J. Hendrick's *Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page* (Doubleday-Page, \$5), contains Mr. Page's correspondence with President Wilson.

Other important biographical works just published include *Catherine the Great*, by Katharine Anthony (Knopf, \$4), which presents the life of the great empress primarily as a story; *The Life of Elbert H. Gary*, by Ida M. Tarbell (Appleton, \$3.50), depicting the career of a noted judge, the head of the United States Steel Corporation; *Joan of Arc*, by Albert Bigelow Paine (Macmillan, 2 v., \$10.50), a faithful effort to let the witnesses in the case speak; *The True Stevenson*, by George S. Hellman (Little-Brown, \$3.50), which is subtitled 'A study in clarification'; and *A Lifetime with Mark Twain*, by Mary Lawton (Harcourt-Brace, \$3.50), which preserves the memories of Katy Leary, for thirty years Twain's faithful and devoted servant.

The most worth-while new travel-book is doubtless *A Random Record of Travel During Fifty Years*, by W. D. Foulke (910, Oxford, \$2.50), who has had a most enviable sort of travel-life.

Other travel-books of interest are: *The Aristocratic West*, by Katharine Fullerton Gerould (917.9, Harper, \$3.50), an Easterner's impressions of Western customs, peculiarities, and points of view; *On the Roof of the Rockies*, by Lewis R. Freeman (917.8, Dodd-Mead, \$5), an illustrated account of an expedition to the great Columbia ice-field of the Canadian Rockies; *A Tropical Tramp with the Tourists*, by Harry L. Foster (918, Dodd-Mead, \$3), a humorous travelogue of a tourist-conductor on a de-luxe tour of South America; *Temple Bells and Silver Sails*, by Elizabeth Crump Enders (915.1, Ap-

pleton, \$3), a new book of Chinese travel and impressions by the author of 'Swinging Lanterns'; *Through Khiva to golden Samarkand*, by Ella Christie (915.8, Lippincott, \$5), a lightly-written and well-illustrated account of an adventurous pre-war journey; *The Spirit-Ridden Konde*, by D. R. Mackenzie (916.6, Lippincott, \$5), describing the customs and life of a Central African tribe; *The 'Teddy' Expedition*, by Kai R. Dahl (919.8, Appleton, \$3), a narrative of the ill-fated expedition of 1923 among the ice-floes of Greenland; and *Whaling in the Frozen South*, by A. J. Villiers (919.9, Bobbs-Merrill, \$4), the story of the Norwegian whaling-expedition to the Antarctic in 1923-4.

Personalities and Reminiscences of the War, by Robert L. Bullard (940.9, Doubleday-Page, \$5), is written by the commander of the First American Division. Two new volumes in the excellent *Modern World Series* are *Russia*, by Nicholas Makeev (947, Scribner, \$3), and *Norway*, by G. Gathorne Hardy (948.1, Scribner, \$3). In the Wilson Company's *Handbook Series* there is a new volume, *Slavonic Nations of Yesterday and To-day*, by M. S. Stanoyevich (947, Wilson, \$2.40), consisting as usual of short readings and references. *The Revolt of Modern Youth*, by Judge Ben B. Lindsey (304, Boni and Liveright, \$3), presents certain deplorable aspects of American social life.

British Drama, by Allardyce Nicoll (822, Crowell, \$3), is a handy one-volume survey of the entire field.

The Best Plays of 1924-5, compiled by Burns Mantle (812, Small-Maynard, \$3), includes as usual the year-book of the drama in America.

New plays, of interest, appear in book form in John Masefield's *The Trial of Jesus* (822, Macmillan, \$1.75); John Drinkwater's *Robert Burns* (822, Houghton-Mifflin, \$1.50); and Noel Coward's *Hay Fever* (822, Harper, \$1.50), the last one a light comedy of this year's New York theatrical season.

The Doctor Looks at Biography, by Joseph Collins (804, Doran, \$3), interprets modern society psychologically thru various published biographies. Critical and other essays are contained also in *Silhouettes*, by Edmund Gosse (824, Scribner, \$2.75); *American Husbands and Other Alternatives*, by Alexander Black (814, Bobbs-Merrill, \$3); *Other Provinces*, by Carl Van Doren (814, Knopf, \$2.50); *Experiments*, by Norman Douglas (824, McBride, \$2.50); *First Impressions*, by Llewellyn Jones (814, Knopf, \$2.50); *Pencillings*, by J. Middleton Murry (824, Seltzer, \$3); and *Ruminations*, by Arthur McDowall (814, Houghton-Mifflin, \$2).

Two new books of humor are Tom Masson's *Annual* (817, Doubleday-Page, \$2), the third of the series, and *Bigger and Better*, by Don Herold (817, Dutton, \$2).

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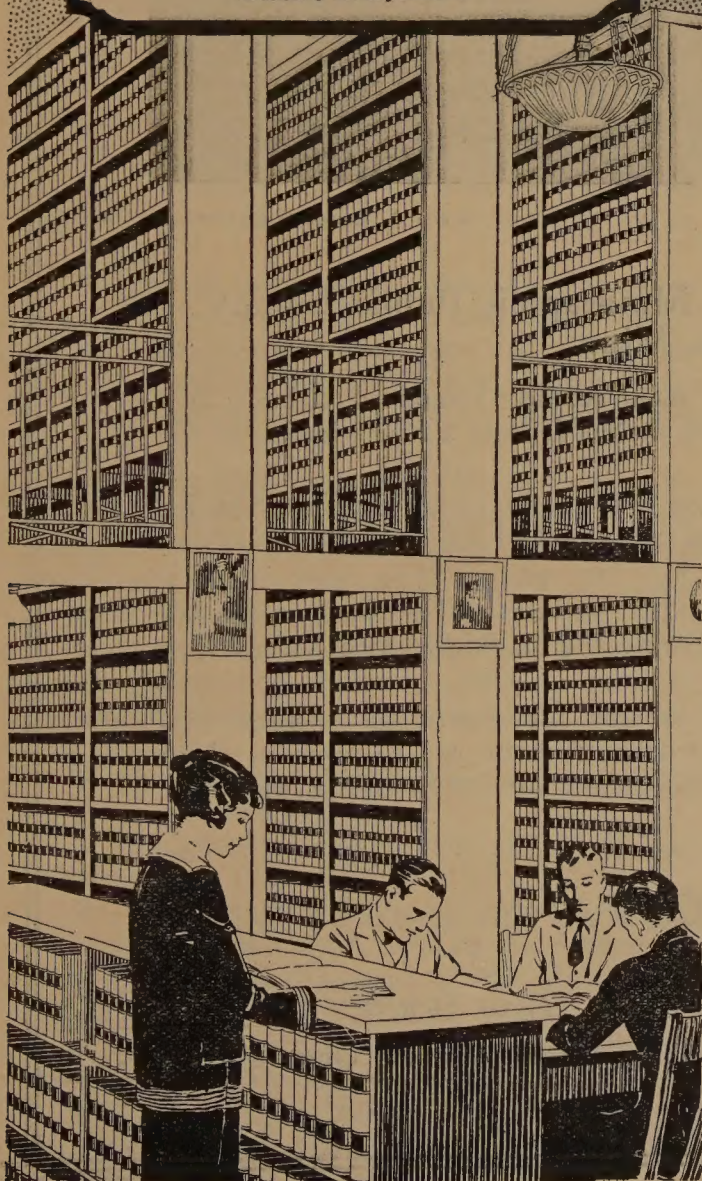
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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DECEMBER 1, 1925



The Office of Superintendent of Documents

By ALTON P. TISDEL, Superintendent of Documents

BEFORE I enter upon the discussion of several subjects that I was requested to include in this paper as being of interest to librarians, I want to speak briefly regarding our functions. The functions of the Documents Office have been outlined in other papers read before your Association, and in our annual reports, but nevertheless there still exists some misunderstanding as evidenced by the hearings before the House Committee on Education in the 68th Congress on the proposed bill for a Library Information Service in which the only functions mentioned are the sale and distribution of government publications.

In order to prevent further misconception, it seems advisable again to outline briefly the duties of our office, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Selling government publications at prices covering the cost of printing, plus 10 per cent.
2. Distributing publications to depository libraries and mailing for the departments publications sent out on their order to libraries and others.
3. Compiling a monthly catalog and a biennial catalog, covering all government publications, and a document index, covering the numbered documents and reports of each session of Congress.
4. Receiving all accumulations of government publications from the Departments and annually taking over their surplus for distribution or sale.
5. Compiling bibliographies and price lists of government publications.
6. Maintaining a library of all government publications.
7. Maintaining a reference catalog containing general and specific information concerning the work and publications of the government departments.
8. Conducting a voluminous correspondence on all the above-mentioned subjects.

Duties 1 to 4 are specifically imposed upon the office by law. The others have been found to be inseparable adjuncts.

Altho there is no specific authorization of law for a library and a reference catalog, it was soon recognized that without these working tools the accomplishment of the routine work imposed by the law would be as difficult as to steer a ship into port without a rudder.

The library now contains three hundred and seventy-five thousand books, pamphlets, and maps. The reference catalog contains about two hundred and forty thousand cards, including author, series, subject, and title entries and many notes.

The office publishes forty-six current price lists, which cover a wide range of subjects and are revised at short intervals.

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The Documents Office has developed into the sales department of the government as was originally intended by the law creating the Office, and thru additional legislation we are now permitted to print for sale any publication not of a confidential character. It is needless to say that this work could not be carried on without answering thousands of letters of inquiry relative to what the government has printed on certain subjects and quoting prices of books containing the desired information.

We are now handling annually about four hundred thousand cash orders and two hundred thousand letters of inquiry, many of which necessitate special research. Teachers, publicists and scientific investigators often call upon us to furnish bibliographies on special subjects; a teacher may wish a list of all that has been published by the government on the subject of secondary education; a publicist or bibliographer desires a list of publications on taxation; a technical man requests a list on electricity, etc. The preparation of these lists requires considerable research work, in addition to a general knowledge which can be gained only thru experience and long study of government publications, as the real subjects and substance of many publications do not appear in their titles, and most finding lists, indexes, etc.,

are based upon the titles as they appear on the title-page.

Another class of inquiries necessitates knowledge of Government bureaus and their activities. We are frequently asked for information as to which bureaus would be likely to make investigations along certain lines and publish reports thereon. In such cases a correct answer often depends upon a thoro knowledge of special activities of bureaus whose work, to the casual observer, seems to overlap that of other bureaus.

My purpose in mentioning these details of our work is to inform the libraries that there is already in existence a governmental agency well equipped to assist in making government publications useful to them. Certainly with our acquaintance with the activities of the various departments and opportunity to know the publications being printed, we occupy a most favorable position for handling their requests for information. It is not my purpose to enter into any discussion of the proposed Library Information Service, which has been endorsed by your Association, but I feel I should advise your Committee that it will be difficult to obtain favorable action by Congress on any measure to establish in another department a service which must inevitably duplicate work now being done in our office.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The law provides for free distribution of government publications to depository libraries, and as the law now stands, we receive of new publications only a sufficient number of copies for the regular depository libraries, which are entitled to receive practically all publications printed that are of a public character. This leaves the other libraries—the non-depository libraries—dependent upon the issuing offices for the new publications.

The Bureau of the Budget has gone on record in favor of restricted free distribution and has recommended that each department should supply libraries with its publications.

Altho the issuing offices are, under existing conditions, the proper source of supply for the non-depository libraries, I do not want to discourage librarians from applying to the Documents Office, because we are desirous of aiding all libraries by supplying publications without charge whenever possible, or by referring their requests to the proper issuing offices where the publications can be obtained free.

The organic act which provided that the superintendent of documents should have general supervision of the distribution of government publications, also provided that the departments should turn over to the superintendent of

documents annually all publications not needed for official use. This provision of the law had been entirely ignored until recently, with the result that millions of publications that could have been made available for distribution had they been in the possession of this office, have been held by the various departments sometimes until they were too old to be of any use. The Bureau of the Budget has called the attention of the departments to this provision of the law, with the result that the departments of Commerce and Interior have released to this office practically all of their publications that are more than a year old, and it is our intention to call upon the other departments to take similar action.

Now let us consider what Congress intended by providing for this annual turnover, as we interpret the law. Congress was conceding to the departments the right to make initial distribution and at the same time taking a step toward a most essential reform by establishing a central distributing agency. With numerous distributing agencies, the libraries and the public are, at times, at a loss to know where to apply. With a central clearing house it is possible to co-ordinate supply and demand.

In furtherance of the clearing house idea, a movement was started some years ago to relieve the libraries of their excess publications and take care of their needs thru a library want blank that could be placed on file if the publication requested was not immediately available. After several years of successful operation this service was allowed to lapse by some of the former superintendents. It is impracticable to revive it at present on account of lack of room required for assorting the returns from libraries. The present public printer, however, recognizes the value of the assistance rendered by libraries in promoting the use of government publications and is doing everything possible to provide us with the necessary room. As soon as the facilities are available, we intend to specialize in this service that will assist libraries by filling in broken sets and supplying other publications that may be wanted. The superintendent of documents should be authorized to fill library requests from the editions printed for sale, the cost of such publications so sent to be charged to Congress. Under such an arrangement, libraries could then get all their publications from one central source.

DOCUMENT CATALOGS AND DOCUMENT INDEX

The need for the prompt issue of the catalog is thoroly realized as we appreciate the extent to which the libraries rely upon them for information.

The *Monthly Catalogue* is issued during the month following its date. It includes all the publications that have been actually received, and its descriptions are minute and accurate. Some government offices have indulged in the practice of giving to newspaper reporters information of proposed publications before the copy is ready for the printer, sometimes even before pen has been put to paper. Plans thus prematurely announced are subject to change and advance notices have at times misled the reader.

The *Document Index*, which indexes the Congressional reports and documents by sessions, is in course of preparation for the period of the 68th Congress, 2d session, December 1, 1924-March 4, 1925, and will be issued this Fall. The *Preliminary Schedule of Volumes*, 68th Congress, 2d session, which is about ready for press, will be sent to the libraries in July.*

The *Document Catalogue* for the 65th Congress, 1917-1919, which covers the war period and includes over sixty thousand cards, many including more than one entry, is more than one-half in type and progressing rapidly. It is unnecessary to repeat the reasons as to why it has been delayed. Should we be fortunate in retaining our present catalog force greater headway will be made with succeeding volumes.

NEW SERVICES ADDED DURING THE YEAR

Beginning with July, 1924, each entry in the *Monthly Catalogue* includes the classification number used in our Library. This, we understand, has been most helpful to librarians who use our classification.

Another change was effected by obtaining from the Joint Committee on Printing a resolution which makes possible the immediate delivery of all Congressional reports and documents that are of sufficient size to be bound separately. The old scheme required the holding of these publications until the *Schedule of Volumes* was prepared, after the close of the session of Congress. As a result of the delay, some of them were of little use when received.

OPERATION OF THE SELECTIVE PLAN FOR DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The selective privilege granted the depository libraries nearly three years ago I am confident has met with universal approval. It denies nothing to the large libraries that want everything but relieves the smaller libraries of an unbearable burden that was imposed by compelling them to accept all publications. When

the plan went into operation there were only four hundred and twenty-one libraries on the list, but owing to its attractive features the number has increased to four hundred and sixty-two, of which fifty-nine libraries are selecting all publications, two hundred and thirty are getting more than fifty per cent of them, and one hundred and seventy-three less than fifty per cent. This shows a healthy growth, and I have reason to believe that under the selective plan the publications are put to a good use instead of many being wasted, as surely was the case before its introduction.

Any plan that would have as its object the opportunity of selection for each publication as printed would be exceedingly expensive and otherwise impracticable. Therefore, the scheme adopted was to have the selections made by classes. Libraries are not held to their original selections but are invited to amend them at any time, either by adding new classes or canceling some previously asked for.

I cannot but entertain the opinion that some libraries are today receiving publications for which they have no need. For that reason I wish to impress upon librarians that the purpose of the selective privilege is being defeated unless they cause periodical examinations to be made in order that previous selections might be canceled where the publications are found to be of no value, so as to eliminate any waste that results from a continued distribution of similar publications.

Naturally there have been new classes started since the publication of our "Classified List" of July 1, 1922, and without consulting the libraries with respect to each class, we have undertaken to make the distribution on the basis of requests for publications of a similar character. It is our intention to issue a supplemental list of the new classes from which the libraries may make their own selections. Until such a list is issued, should they find on checking the monthly invoices that anything has been missed that they want, librarians should not hesitate to write for it.

The question has often been asked: If a depository library should elect to receive all publications, would it receive everything printed? The answer is: No. Under the provisions of existing law, where department requisitions are marked "confidential" or "for official use" the public printer is not permitted to print the library editions. As the interpretation and use of these terms has varied greatly in different bureaus, the result has been that, contrary to the spirit of the printing law, libraries have been deprived of certain classes of publications that are really of a public character.

* This paper was read at the A. L. A. Conference at Seattle last July.

Another class of publications has been intentionally omitted, as the sending would have resulted in duplication. The class referred to includes separates from the Yearbook, Mineral Resources, Interstate Commerce Commission Reports and Federal Trade Decisions; lettered parts of Geological Survey bulletins and professional papers; and numerous other separates that are replaced by bound volumes.

CIRCULATION OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The circulation of publications received by depositories is another question on which it might be well to state the position of the office. The law is not explicit on this point, and altho it was once held by a former superintendent that they should not be loaned, the present administration stands for the widest use possible, and believes they may be circulated like other books.

DISPOSAL OF UNDESIRED PUBLICATIONS

Since the introduction of the selective privilege many libraries have asked whether or not they would be compelled to retain old files of various classes of publications that they have omitted from their selections. Altho the original idea of a depository was that it should be a place where a complete file of government publications would be found, the law itself for a number of years allowed changes in the designation by members of congress with consequent breaks in the continuity of shipments. Now the selective plan, by implication, authorizes partial sets. The office therefore sees no reason why a library may not now be permitted to eliminate from its shelves any publications no longer desired. Of course, publications received by a depository are the property of the government and should not be disposed of without first consulting the superintendent of documents.

I believe the foregoing covers, in as condensed a form as the subject admits, certain matters now of interest in connection with government publications. I need not assure your committee of the earnest desire on the part of this office to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the good work that the libraries of the country are doing in advancing the intelligence of the people whose will is the foundation of our government.

A Credit Course in Recreational Reading

HUMBOLDT State Teachers College at Areata, Calif., is offering a credit course in recreational reading under the leadership of C. Edward Graves, librarian of the College.

The course is based on the idea that recreational reading, or reading for the pure joy of acquiring fresh and stimulating mental pictures and ideas, should be recognized in a college curriculum as having definite educational value. Students must have a certain number of credit units to complete their college course, and if the general type of reading for recreational purposes has educational value, it should be encouraged by giving credit for it.

With this in mind, the course has been planned in this way. The class will meet twice a week in the Social Unit, a suite adjacent to the Library and reserved for special social occasions. A specially selected list of about a hundred books, more if possible, will be taken to the room on a library truck, and after a ten or fifteen-minute preliminary discussion of some author, or book, or subject represented by several books, the members of the class will be asked to select books and spend the rest of the fifty-minute period reading. They will be asked to record the impressions of their reading in note-books, very informally, much after the manner of a personal letter to a friend. The note-books are to be handed in at the end of the semester and used as a basis for grading. Theoretically, it would not be in conformity with the nature of the course to attempt to measure efficiency in reading for pleasure. If, however, it is to be a credit course, it must conform to the rules of the College which require grading in all subjects. The note-books will therefore be graded on the questions of originality of viewpoint (perhaps only another name for self-expression), independence of judgment and keenness in evaluating literary merit, extensiveness of reading and choice of subject matter.

The Survey—A Scientific Investigation

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The Committee on Library Survey has read with interest and with a mingled feeling of amusement and dismay the various criticisms of its work that have been appearing in print. It is not a controversial body and has no desire to comment on these in detail. It seems to me that one statement covers the matter pretty thoroly. The Survey is an attempt—whether successful or not the future will show—to assemble and handle data concerning library work in the same way that data on other matters are assembled and handled in scientific investigation. Those who do not understand the methods of science or are not sympathetic with them, will not like it.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chairman,*
The Library Survey.

The Institute for Library Science at Moscow

By L. HAFFKIN HAMBURGER, Director

READERS of the LIBRARY JOURNAL may remember that the Institute for Library Science, founded at Moscow by the Shaniavsky University, was joined in 1922 to the Library of the State Roumianzov Museum. This fine library, the second largest in our country, has grown very rapidly in the last seven years and has at present about three millions of printed books and pamphlets, besides a very valuable collection of manuscripts old and new, incunabula, music, etc. As the building was inadequate for such a rapid growth, it was necessary to remove the museum collections elsewhere and hastily to build additional stacks.

After the death of Lenin, the library was renamed in honor of the great man as his memorial and was made the State Library of the whole Union S. S. R. Thus the Institute for Library Science is at present a department of the All-Union Lenin Memorial Library and is located in an annex opposite the main library building. The incorporation to this important library as well as its location in the neighborhood of other scientific institutions in the city,

are favorable factors for the development of the Institute.

In its new quarters the Institute had at first only five rooms, and, for want of enough auditoriums, was obliged to close its library school for two years and to give only courses in cataloging, classification and library statistics. These well-attended courses were given once a week each, because there was but one auditorium. Last fall the Institute acquired three additional large rooms and thus was enabled to resume the work of the library school. The single courses, which had become popular owing to their being adapted to local conditions, were not discontinued, and many librarians holding positions and unable to follow the regular school for lack of time, took these special courses once a week. Thus in 1924-25 the enrollment for the first year of the library school was one hundred, and for six single courses 240, a total of 340. Most of the students are women, and indeed in this country the library profession is chiefly represented by women.

Amongst the students of the library school about sixty-five per cent were college graduates



THE PRESENT QUARTERS OF THE INSTITUTE IN THE "SCIENTIFIC" QUARTER OF MOSCOW

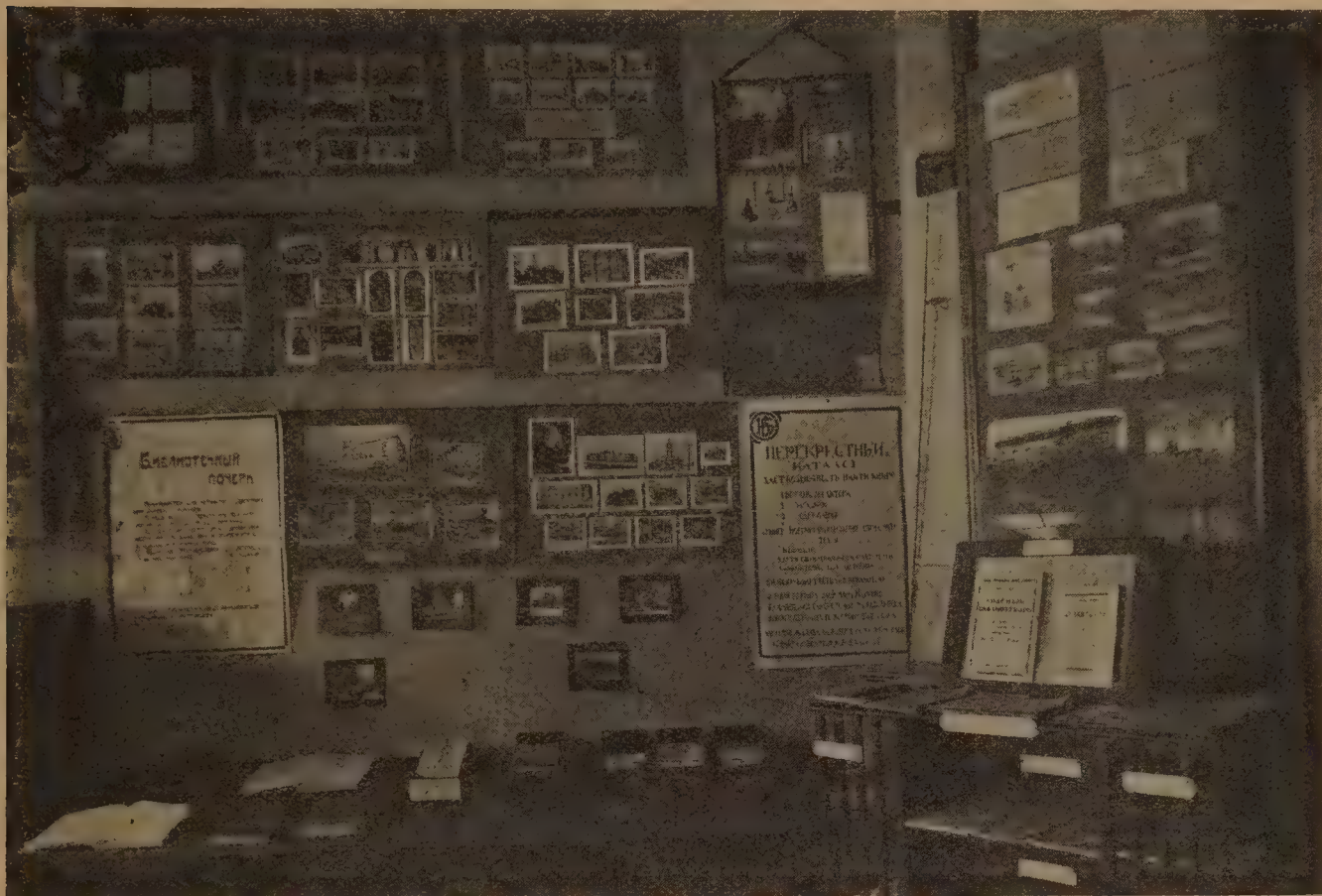


THE LENIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY IN MOSCOW

and ninety per cent had had library experience averaging five years. One half of the students had their training paid for by the government, the others paid a small tuition fee—about twenty-five dollars a year. The students are divided into groups for practice work. The program of the first year was planned to give a general library training, and after the examinations came a trip to Leningrad to visit the principal libraries of that city. During the winter the students made visits to printing offices, to the Book-Palace, to the Book-Museum, and to the leading Moscow libraries.

This fall the Library School enters on its second year course, intended for specialization. It will have two sections. The Book section is planned for advanced training in bibliography, paleography, history of printing and book making, and other bibliographical disciplines, and the Library section for advanced training in library administration, organization and routine. The number of students in each section is limited to thirty, and this session the number of students admitted to the first year's course to sixty. The school has sustained a great loss thru the death of Professor A. T. Kalishevsky, one of the most prominent librarians of the country, who died in September. He was for many years director of the first Moscow University Library, and had lectured at the school since its inauguration.

Other activities of the Institute for Library Science are library meetings with addresses—eight meetings last year—and library exhibits—also eight last year. Visitors were most interested in the exhibit of Ukrainian libraries thru pictures, materials, blanks, forms and cards. Different types of Ukrainian libraries were represented from the new National Library at Kiev, founded in 1918, and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, to the small town libraries and village "reading-huts." Pictures and models illustrated the application of library methods to book exhibits, bulletin boards, story-telling to adults, reading aloud, dramatization, children's rooms, reading circles, reference work, etc. The Central Workers' Library in Odessa, for instance, has introduced all kinds of up-to-date features and maintains fourteen reading circles. One of them was devoted to aviation, and the young readers of fourteen to sixteen years of age had studied the available literature in this field so eagerly that they decided to make themselves models of aeroplanes in order to test their acquired knowledge, and the library room assigned to that group is adorned with home-made monoplanes and biplanes, which fly quite wonderfully. Another exhibit much in favor with the students of the library school, was that on library classification schemes. Several committees of the Institute are doing research and theoretical work in library science. One of



A CORNER IN THE LIBRARY MUSEUM. ON THE TABLE ARE A MODEL DICTIONARY CATALOG MADE AT THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL AND A SET OF CATALOGING TOOLS

these committees last year made a statistical survey of one hundred and forty scientific and special libraries at Moscow. Another compiled a union catalog of foreign periodicals for 1924 in all the scientific libraries of Moscow, and is doing the same for 1925. Next year it is hoped to have a new committee on teaching methods in library training and another one for the history of libraries in this country during the war and the revolution.

The Library of the Institute, its Library Museum, meetings and exhibits are accessible to everyone without any charge. Both the Library and the Library Museum collections have been much enlarged during the past two years thru the many contributions of home and foreign libraries, and our collections of several hundred libraries are now ready for help in the comparative study of libraries. During a library trip in the summer to several countries in western Europe I acquired material which will add very much to our Museum and will enable us to arrange this year a series of exhibits, such as "library directories in different countries," "library periodicals in different countries," "cataloging rules in different countries," "international library conferences." Another series of exhibits will show libraries in Holland, libraries in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, etc.

The Institute for Library Science has since its foundation fostered American library methods, and thus we have in the Museum a permanent exhibit of American libraries. We have, too, a good deal of American material in our library science collection, but I am sorry to say that for the last two years American material has not come regularly, and so as I send cordial greetings to our American colleagues, I ask them to put on their mailing lists the name of the Institute for Library Science, Mokhovaia 6, Moscow. I assure them that all their sendings will be very much appreciated.

Free on Request

In April the Bureau of Railway Economics Library held an exhibit of posters published by railroads in a number of foreign countries. There are now over 500 of these posters, many of them by Royal Academicians, most of them in color, and the Library calls the collection to the attention of libraries thruout the country. It has been shown twice in Washington and it is now offered for exhibition to any library that will pay transportation charges both ways. Applications should be sent to the librarian, Richard H. Johnston, Transportation Building, 17th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Study in Reference Work for Training Classes

By MARIE AMNA NEWBERRY

Director of Library Training, Toledo Public Library

THERE are several reasons for the working out of a basic course of study in reference for training classes. In the first place, the course must be differentiated from the training in the use of reference books given in many high schools and again from the library school curriculum in reference; in the second, it will not be possible for library schools to give credit to such courses until the training classes themselves have standardized and made uniform the instruction. While this still allows for "constructive variation" as individual needs require or time permits, it will lay down a basic course which every training class will give.

To accomplish the first purpose—the differentiation from high school and library school courses, we must examine the aims of each of these. It is recognized that in many high schools, there is no instruction given. In the cities of between two hundred thousand and half a million population—the training class norm—the growing number of high schools with trained librarians argues that this instruction will be given and must be taken into account. The aim of this instruction, however, is individual—to help the student help himself. In the training class the aim is social—to train the student to help others as well as to find material requested by readers. The library school shares these aims with the training class, but as many of their students will enter reference departments as assistants or chiefs, it is necessary for them to cover a wider field and a much larger number of books as well as administrative methods.

The training class can well spend its time on fewer books, these to be selected, firstly, because of their presence in the usual branch reference collection; and, secondly, because of their outstanding rank in the field of reference, even tho too expensive to be duplicated for branches—the "Dictionary of National Biography," Variorum Shakespeare and Murray's "English Dictionary" are three examples of such eminent reference works—and, thirdly, because of their presence in the main reference collection which makes necessary a speaking acquaintance, at least. Otherwise branch readers may not obtain the best service the library is prepared to give.

Someone may ask whether training class students are assigned to reference and special departments as assistants. The answer must be in the affirmative. From the material gathered last year by the sub-committee of the A. L. A. Pro-

fessional Training Section on training class standards, however, it is found that of the one hundred and sixty-one who had finished training classes in the last five years and were still in the service of the library which had trained them, only nine were so appointed. It seems wiser therefore to plan a basic course of study which will fit the whole class and let the nine get further training after appointment to the departments. This is good economics and good administration.

What is the necessary training for these one hundred and sixty-one, most of whom work in circulation agencies? Dr. Charters in his "Curriculum Construction" says, "The standards of our day demand that our course of study should be derived from objectives which include both ideals and activities; that we should frankly accept usefulness as our aim rather than comprehensive knowledge." We may hesitate to limit our course of study to the merely useful but it serves as a good starting point, especially for a basic course. It is not at present feasible to make the detailed "activity analysis" suggested by Dr. Bobbitt, but we can note some of the things that the students who work with the public—for the most part in branches—will be called upon to do.

1. Answer from the branch collection questions involving skill in the use of both circulating and reference books. The latter are outlined hereafter. The fact that each of the training class courses of study in reference, which were available for consultation, includes most of the topics included in the outline which follows, altho some appear in but one or two courses, proves that our tentative course of study has a proper origin. For Professor Bonser in his "Elementary School Curriculum" says, "The curriculum has, then, a two fold source; the experiences of present day life in which it is necessary to engage; and the results of the experience of the race in carrying on these activities." It is scarcely probable that even due respect to tradition would dictate these groups if it were not that reference workers have found them useful in carrying on the activities of present day life.

To gain skill in the use of and mastery over tools, problems are usually assigned but whether or not enough time proportionately is devoted to a discussion of the books in class after the problem work is done is a debatable question.

This is necessary if our second need of the training class is to be met.

2. To help others in the use of these books. It is not enough to find the answer to the question. There should be some training of the public, especially the younger people. But most of them like to know "how" and "where" it was found.

Again, according to Professor Charters, "Subject matter contains not only facts but also the use of those facts." To this end we have as an integral part of our reference training supervised practice work in the reference and special departments, and floor work in the circulating department and in the branches. This leads to a third general purpose:

3. To know how to make available the full facilities of the library, thru telephoning to the main library or sending the reader there. This seems very important and altho a student may never be considered for a reference department position, the knowledge that she gains thru a practice period there ought to enable her to know what service the library can give in reference beyond that of the branch. And there is this advantage, that it trains in what Dr. Bonser calls "intellectual appreciation." By interpreting his "others" as departments, we can actually use his phrasing. "It (intellectual appreciation) has also to do with that understanding of our work and our relationships to others, which gives a sense of worth to our endeavors."

There may be discussion as to the value of the three purposes. There probably will be as to the suggested outline which departs somewhat from the traditional arrangement by class and which does not represent the number of lessons for no reviews are included. It may be wise also to have more than one lesson on some of the topics. There certainly ought to be discussion as to what texts should be included, and the following is designed as a point of departure.

1. Indexes of books. Really the study of the make up of the book emphasizing index peculiarities: pages, sections, partial indexes, two volumes in one, and with two indexes; notations, various symbols used and methods of indicating references to volumes, pages, or sections of pages; kinds—author, title and first lines indexes, etc. Usually two or three lessons can be profitably spent at the very beginning in this study of a book; title page, preface, table of contents, appendix, etc., for the student has usually had no training in this. It has, as Barrett says, "fruitfulness in making subsidiary studies easy." Some examples:

Gayley. Classic myths.

Binyon. Golden treasury of modern lyrics.

Hart. American nation.

Encyclopædia Britannica. Index.

Stevenson. Home book of verse.

2. Periodical indexes and bibliographies. These seem naturally to follow immediately after the indexes of books and open up the whole field of periodical literature. The *Reader's Guide* should be stressed here, but *Poole's Index*, the *International*, *Industrial Arts* and other special indexes should be introduced and such bibliographies as Ayer's *Newspaper Annual*, Walter's "Periodicals for the Small Library," and "1001 Places to Sell Manuscripts" will prove useful to the student in his study of periodicals.

3. Dictionaries and word books: Synonyms, slang, etc. Webster's Standard, Century, and Murray for intellectual appreciation. Here comparative study of reference books can well be begun.

4. Encyclopedias.

World Book.

New International.

Americana.

Compton. Pictured Encyclopedia.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

5. Yearbooks, almanacs and statistics.

World Almanac.

New international yearbook.

Statistical abstracts.

Statesman's year book.

Abstracts of the census.

These should be thoroly studied as well as one selected for its monographic subject arrangement. The wide variety of this type of book should be indicated, tho a knowledge of the above titles will enable students to use the other type if they have "right habits and attitudes," which, as Dr. Bonser says, are "formed as a result of meeting a given situation or type of situation with the same response or type of response so often and with so much satisfaction that when the given situation again appears the given response will tend to follow automatically."

6. Biographical reference books. Two lessons here might divide the books into General and National, including the contemporaneous in each.

Century dictionary of names.

Hyamson. Dictionary of universal biography.

Thomas. Universal pronouncing dictionary of biography and mythology.

Congressional directory.

Dictionary of national biography.

Appleton. Cyclopedia of American biography.

Who's Who type under special subject as well as nationality.

7. Literary reference books and handbooks.

Warner. Library of the world's best literature.

Brewer's Handbook.

Phyfe. 5000 facts and fancies.

Reddall. Fact, fancy and fable.

Walsh's Handbooks.
 Baker's Guides to fiction.
 Manly. Contemporary literature, American and English.
 A.L.A. catalogs.
 The Harvard classics, Moulton's Library of literary criticism and Variorum Shakespeare as outstanding reference books.

8. Special indexes: Quotation books, concordances and author dictionaries.

Granger. Index to poetry.
 Firkins. Index to short stories.
 Hannigan. Standard index of short stories.
 Silk. Index to dramatic reading.
 Logosa and Ver Nooy. Index to one act plays.
 Hoyt. Cyclopedic of practical quotations.
 Bartlett. Familiar quotations.
 Bible concordance.

9. Trade bibliography. This may be included in book selection or order work but in any case should be correlated with other courses. Dr. Bonser warns that "Every item of knowledge to be operative in the meeting of needs must be appreciated in relationship to the needs for which it is useful."

U. S. Catalog, and supplements.
Book Review Digest.
 Sonnenschein. Best books.
Publishers' Weekly.
 Publishers' trade list annual.
 Whitaker's reference catalogue.

10. Historical reference books and handbooks.

Larned. History of ready reference.
 Harper. Encyclopædia of United States history.
 Harper. Dictionary of classical literature.
 Hart. American nation.
 Putnam or Ploetz outlines.
 Winsor. Narrative and critical history for intellectual appreciation.

11. Atlases, maps and gazetteers.

Rand, McNally or London Times Atlas.
 Shepherd. Historical atlas.
 U. S. Geological survey maps.
 Plat book.
 Lippincott. New gazetteer.

12. Local material—reference, circulating or vertical file. Include here directories and if desired plat book.

13. Government publications.

14. Miscellaneous reference books.

Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible.
 Cyclopedia of American government.
 Smith. Dictionary of American politics.
 Monroe. Cyclopedia of education.
 Freeman. World commercial products.
 Chambers. Book of days.
 Walsh. Curiosities of popular customs.
 Hopkins or Henley. Book of formulas.
 Bailey. Cyclopedia of agriculture.
 Bailey. Cyclopedia of horticulture.
 Ward. Cyclopedia of food.
 Apollo.
 Grove. Dictionary of music and musicians.
 H. W. Wilson Co. Various publications for debate material.

15. Use of children's books, reference and circulating. This can well come in the course work with children. It is listed here merely to

make sure that such instruction in reference is included.

H. W. Wilson Co. Children's catalog.
 A.L.A. and N.E.A. Graded list of books for children.
 Curry. Children's literature.
 World book.
 Compton. Pictured cyclopedia.
 Eastman. Index to fairy tales, myths and legends.
 Hazeltine. Index to plays for children.
 St. Nicholas index.
 Wead. List of series and sequels.
 Story telling lists—Pittsburgh and St. Louis.
 Readers—geographical and industrial

16. Use of circulation collection for reference work. "This teaches the pursuing of a subject from point to point in the library and beyond until all available sources have been canvassed," as Miss Hopkins has said.

17. General principles of reference work. This theoretically comes first, but a certain amount of experience in floor work is essential before the application of these principles can be understood. This order also places it at the end of the course presumably just before students start actual work as library assistants. These principles are admirably stated by Miss Hazeltine in her "Fundamentals of Reference Service."

To Every Alert Library Worker

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Every alert library worker—and "alert" here means (1) Wishing to know, and (2) Wishing to get on—should study the proceedings of the meeting at Swampscott, Mass., last October of librarians of special libraries and their friends, and learn of the astonishingly rapid growth in the last few years of a new type of libraries and of the swift development of skill in managing them. All this is in the number of *Special Libraries*—nearly a hundred big pages—for October, 1925, and can be bought for 50c. from the publishing office, 958 University Ave., New York City. The editor is Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence, R. I.

J. C. DANA,
 Public Library, Newark, N. J.

The suggestion has been made that trustees, users of the library and others might be glad to give as a Christmas present to the library a fine book the purchase of which an insufficient book-fund would not permit. The suggestion comes to us from the Resorts and Playgrounds of America of 51 East 42nd Street, New York, which has just published a fifteen-dollar book, "Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds." To librarians having already ordered this book other books of the season will not be slow to suggest themselves.

Waking Up Father Knickerbocker

By ELIZABETH STUYVESANT

Chairman of the New York Public Library Staff Association Publicity Committee

TRUE ideals, G. Stanley Hall once said, furnish the most practical working methods.

The soundness of this philosophy was demonstrated in the campaign conducted by the Staff Association of the New York Public Library during the past summer and fall for the purpose of securing an increase in the city's appropriation for the circulation department. In the methods employed thruout the campaign, the ideals of frankness, sincerity and democratic control which should characterize public library service were consistently adhered to.

Years of war and post-war "economy" had brought the Library to an impoverished condition that menaced seriously the maintenance of a proper standard of service and rendered virtually impossible the extensions necessary to keep pace with the growing needs of a growing city.

The municipal appropriation for the purchase of books had for five years been cut to less than half its former figure. Adult and juvenile readers became discouraged over repeated failure to get the books they wanted. Many of them ceased trying to use the Library at all and their disaffection threatened to spread. Circulation fell off, book stocks decreased and the library workers were becoming disheartened over their inability to give proper service, harassed by the in-

creasing difficulty of devising makeshifts to bridge the widening gaps in the equipment.

Librarians' pay is so traditionally and universally inadequate that it is hardly necessary to state that the salary schedule was as deficient as the book appropriation and threatened to affect the service in the same disastrous manner. With metropolitan living expenses notoriously high, half the trained adult workers were receiving less than a stenographer's salary, and the higher grades were proportionately underpaid. As an inevitable consequence, it was becoming increasingly difficult to attract workers of the right calibre, and almost impossible to

hold them once they had secured a modicum of experience. One-fifth of the trained staff were leaving the service each year.

Roused to action by the stringency of the situation, the employees of the Library determined to see what they could do. At a meeting of the Staff Association (a genuine "industrial" organization, with an active labor unionist on its executive board, and comprising in its membership of nearly a thousand not only librarians of all grades, but also printers, bookbinders, chauffeurs, porters and janitors) it was decided to undertake a vigorous campaign to rouse the New York public to the needs of their library.

A fundamental innovation in the campaign was the fact that it was wholly

Wake Up!
Father Knickerbocker

**YOUR
LIBRARY
NEEDS YOU**

The Stock
of Books is
Decreasing
*45,612 fewer volumes
in 1924 than in 1920*

The Trained
Staff is Greatly
Underpaid
*46 per cent get only
\$19 to \$23.50 a week*

Do You Want
Your Library
Kept Up to
Standard?

IF YOU DO SAY IT TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

R. FERRYMAN

THIS POSTER WAS DESIGNED FOR THE CAMPAIGN BY R. FERRYMAN, IN TOKEN OF HIS APPRECIATION OF THE LIBRARY'S SERVICE

in the hands of the library workers themselves. While the Library administration was in entire harmony with the undertaking and gave it wholehearted support, it was the rank and file of the employees, thru their economic organization, who managed the campaign, determined all questions of policy, contributed the funds and, in co-operation with interested users of the Library, did practically all the work.

The conduct of the campaign was placed in the hands of a committee drawn from the ranks of the Association. No local celebrities were asked to participate or even to lend their names for a respectable and imposing façade. No professional campaign organizer was engaged, nor was the traditional publicity expert employed, notwithstanding the magnitude of the task of reaching a city of six million inhabitants. Publicity was handled entirely by regular members of the local staff, and more than one editor said that it was a relief not to be pestered by the usual insistent press agent and that the "copy" sent in was doubly welcome because it was fresh and unstereotyped.

Another important step was the decision to demand a uniform salary increase (\$400 a year) for all grades, in place of the customary arrangement by which those who are already getting the highest salaries get the largest increases. The result was not only to put a simple, easily grasped and manifestly fair proposal before the public, but also to knit the staff together with a unity and enthusiasm they could not have shown had the rank and file felt that they were being used more or less as a lever to pry loose substantial increases for those in the higher positions.

The means used to get the facts before the public were varied, but neither startling nor original. They included "trailers" shown without charge in motion picture houses, the cost of manufacture voluntarily donated by producers who had found the books, and especially the loan collection of pictures, helpful; a striking poster drawn as a token of appreciation by another user of the picture collection; advertisements in concert and theater programs, the space donated by the management; radio talks over two friendly local stations; canvas signs on the four automobile trucks maintaining delivery service over the forty miles of library territory; leaflets giving the essential facts and figures, distributed from the loan desks, at public meetings and concerts and in many other ways; a book mark placed in outgoing books, inviting the reader's co-operation in the campaign; talks by members of the staff before local groups and organizations of all kinds.

Interviews with newspaper editors, most of

whom had personal knowledge of the value of prompt and efficient library service, elicited promises of support which were generously fulfilled. Reporters were assigned to work up "feature articles" from various angles, photographers were detailed to take pictures of striking phases of library work and incidents of the campaign, and editorials were written endorsing the double objective of the agitation—more money for books and salaries.

Live "news stories" about the progress of the campaign were sent out every week or so by the publicity committee, and friends of the Library were encouraged to write "letters to the editor." This publicity material was supplied not only to the metropolitan dailies, but to over a hundred other local publications, English and foreign, neighborhood and national, daily, weekly and monthly.

In addition to these general broadcasting methods, a city-wide personal canvass of influential men and women in all walks of life undoubtedly played fully as important a part in determining the final outcome. Members of the staff and patrons of the Library interviewed individually not only city officials and other persons prominent in political affairs, but also members of organizations of all kinds, civic, commercial, cultural, religious.

The two-score branch libraries scattered over the city, with their strong neighborhood connections, enlisted in this work many devoted supporters of the Library, who had come by experience to appreciate its value to the community and responded with enthusiasm to this opportunity to render service in return for benefits received. These personal interviews were supplemented by letters from individuals and resolutions from organizations.

Besides these activities, the customary petitions were circulated, assembled in an imposing mammoth scroll and formally presented at the City Hall, with reporters and photographers present to give publicity to the incident.

The expense of this many-sided activity—approximately \$1400, and much less than it would have been without the friendly co-operation of a printer and a multigrapher, who were both warm admirers of the Public Library—was met entirely by voluntary contributions from the staff, some branches of the service voting to assess themselves one day's pay, others pledging a certain sum each month for the duration of the campaign.

At the crucial public hearing before the Board of Estimate, the argument for a larger appropriation was made by several spokesmen chosen by the Staff Association, also by representatives of such organizations as the League

for Women Voters, the Community Councils and neighborhood groups organized around branch libraries.

The final outcome, while not a hundred per cent success, was highly gratifying and represented a substantial victory. The extra \$350,000 secured will make possible a very considerable replenishing of the book supply and a general increase of \$250 to \$300 a year in the salary schedule. It should be noted here, however, that the Reference Department, being maintained from endowment funds, does not share in this good fortune—also that the matter of a pension for the staff still remains to be settled.

The intangible benefits of the campaign, while less easy to appraise, are equally noteworthy. The old fear of "publicity" has been definitely exorcised and cast into the limbo of outgrown bogeys; it has been demonstrated that publicity can be effective without being "cheap and nasty." The campaign material issued, while live and readable, was kept consistently

on a plane of common sense, free from sensational "stunts" or hysterical exaggeration. The constructive educational effect of such publicity in enlightening the community as to the proper standards and the wide possibilities of library service is going to be one of the lasting achievements of the campaign. Not only persons unfamiliar with the Library, but the readers themselves now have a clearer understanding of its needs and of the varied services it can render if adequately manned and equipped.

Another result, peculiarly interesting and significant, is the awakening of the members of the staff to a consciousness of their value in the library system and to a realization of the great accomplishments possible thru united action. The progress made along this line can result only in healthy development for both the Library and the library workers. It has represented a highly suggestive application, in a vital way, of that "democracy" of which we hear so much—and see so little in actual practice—especially where it would count the most, in the workshop.

Right of Way for the Survey

ALL librarians are requested to give mail from the Survey office the "right of way," so far as possible, during the next few months. It is considered very essential that all important statements of fact should be verified before publication, and there are also a great many topics on which further information is needed from certain libraries to supplement the information given on the questionnaire. It is of the very highest importance for the success of the Survey that all requests for further information and for verification should receive the promptest and most careful attention possible.

Something over three thousand copies of the questionnaire were sent out last November, in the attempt to have it reach all public and college libraries of more than five thousand volumes in the United States. It was roughly estimated that the questionnaire contained about four thousand questions. This was merely a rough estimate, for no one connected with the Survey had the temerity to count them, and it was felt that an estimate of 4,000 was sufficiently high. Apparently it was, for few of the recipients of the questionnaire suggested that there should have been more questions. A few, however, did. In some cases a librarian with one breath would voice his criticism of the endless inquiry into small details, and with the next would charge that some other detail had been omitted. In general, however, the bulky document was received with patience and as much good humor as could have been expected. It

was generally understood that this method of the questionnaire, tho imperfect, was the only method which could be successfully followed in attempting to get information on so vast a body of rather technical points, from so large a number of institutions scattered thruout the entire United States.

A statistically inclined librarian, on being informed that approximately four thousand questions had been asked of three thousand librarians, quickly figured out that if all librarians answered all the questions, the Survey force would have twelve million answers to record and incorporate into the report. Fortunately, however, not all the questions applied to any one library. Probably no library had occasion to answer more than one-fourth of the whole number. The task of the Survey force was also lightened by the fact that replies could not be expected from every library on the list. It was estimated that if fifty per cent of the libraries replied we would have to be satisfied; some pessimists said twenty-five per cent. The number which have been received is something over fifty per cent, so the pessimists have been discredited. On the whole, the library profession has responded well.

"What is to be made of all this mass of information, much of which is inconsequential," is a question which has been asked by many. In the first place, a large part of the task is to eliminate the inconsequential, of which, inevitably, there is not a little.

In the tabulation and analysis of the questionnaires it was found that not a few questions had elicited no information of value, and such questions will be omitted from the tabulation unless for a few exceptional replies which may show something interesting or significant. The information which may be given on any topic is divisible into three heads: A statement of the general or prevalent practice, showing differences that may exist in different sizes or types of libraries; specific citations of some of the most useful and interesting illustrations of the prevailing practice, and citations of some of the most interesting exceptions, or of illustrations of methods and practice that are unusual.

The citation of the illustrations and the exceptions offer less difficulty than the statements of general practice. With a very few exceptions, the general practice will not be stated in purely quantitative terms. On a very few points it may be of some interest to have numerical statements. For example, it may be interesting to know whether the decimal classification and the Newark charging system are used in ninety-nine per cent of the public libraries or in only ninety per cent. It will be of some interest, probably,

to know in about what proportion of libraries the librarian is the final authority in regard to book selection; and in what proportion the Board or a Book Committee exercises the final authority. In nearly all cases, however, the general practice on various points will be stated in general terms. This is partly because exact numerical statements would be without real significance, and partly because the replies too often cannot be counted upon for sufficient accuracy to permit mathematically exact statements to be made. In some cases the same reply from two different libraries may not mean exactly the same thing; since the two librarians may not have understood the question in exactly the same way, or because local circumstances may make the same answer signify more in one case than it does, in reality, in the other. In general, it may be stated that no statements of fact will be included in the Survey reports unless it is clear that from the facts stated, it will be possible for conclusions to be reached by individual librarians or trustees, with a practical application to their own libraries.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Statistics of Municipal Libraries

THE following table of statistics of libraries in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 forms a companion to the table of statistics of public libraries in cities of 100,000 to 200,000 compiled by Helen F. Treat and Bessie M. Landfear published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September 15, p. 753-954. It was compiled by two students in the Senior Administration course at Albany, on the same plan as the annual table of statistics of cities of over 200,000, published in Dr. Bowerman's reports. Following the table for the smaller cities we reproduce the compilation for cities having a population of 200,000, which appears in the annual report of the Public Library of the District of Columbia just published.

The Albany course in connection with which the following table was compiled is in charge of Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, whose comment on the value—and on the inadequacy—of such tables in estimating library achievement is reprinted in part from our number for September 15.

"So arranged, the reports offer many topics for speculation, such as (a) geographical distribution of poorly supported libraries with possible relationship to degree of public school support; (b) whether rate of population growth affects library support, e.g., does a "boom" city tend to treat its library system more adequately; (c)

whether activity of the librarian in seeking better support has any effect; (d) whether trustees have ever embarked in a real attempt to secure better support; (e) whether libraries having high per-circulation costs are over-organized, or have employes doing some work which less highly paid persons could do as well, or maintain chains of expensive branch buildings, etc.; (f) whether legal routine of securing funds, e.g., thru appropriations *vs.* direct levy (either by library board, or superior board, or by direct vote), has any influence; (g) whether such striking differences as appear in many instances between cities of similar size can be explained away by the phrase "local conditions," or (h) whether each and all libraries would benefit by a real study of these conditions—methods, attitudes, as well as laws, general tax burden, and population growth. The time and experience available were not sufficient for any such study of these factors.

"No definite suggestion has ever been made as to how the ordinary public library can keep any statistical measurement of reference work. Possibly this can be developed further. It is likely that figures for registration have more importance than they have been given in previous tables of this sort.

"On the other hand, most of the city libraries

today carry on a large amount of reference work of high quality. Among them are some libraries which also show the largest results in circulation; it has not yet been shown that there is any incompatibility between extensive circulation service and thoro and extensive reference service. Some librarians, in fact, feel quite strongly that the two grow together naturally, and under ordinary conditions about equally. The question has also been raised in some quarters as to what amount of intensive work in special fields like genealogy, local history, etc., may justifiably be carried on with the average tax support."

Statistics for Libraries in Cities of 50,000 to 100,000
COMPILED BY BERTHA ASHBY AND IRENE R. JOHNSTON

Cities	Population	Expenditures 1924 for last fiscal yr.	Per Capita expend.	Home circ. volumes	Exp. per vol. circ.	Per capita circ. (vols.)	No. of branches	Branches housed in separate bldgs.
Somerville, Mass.	100,000	\$ 69,454.96	.694	440,057	.157	4.40	3	3
El Paso, Tex.	90,000	39,747.28	.441	173,598	.288	1.92	3	0
Gary, Ind.	90,000	85,529.87	.950	485,665	.176	5.39	13	7
Wichita, Kans.	90,000	31,267.46	.347	385,114	.081	4.27	1	0
Allentown, Pa.	89,000	24,101.00	.270	220,991	.109	2.48	2	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	88,869	40,427.00	.454	253,635	.159	2.85	3	1
*Peoria, Ill.	86,733	55,218.88	.636	403,178	.136	4.64	1	1
*Sioux City, Ia.	86,571	52,145.25	.602	317,523	.164	3.66	19	5
*Fort Wayne, Ind.	86,549	51,189.00	.591	291,524	.175	3.36		
*Savannah, Ga.	83,252	28,336.88	.643	179,828	.157	4.08	1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,000	23,924.02	.299	233,704	.102	2.92		
Manchester, N. H.	80,000	45,878.66	.573	206,773	.221	2.58		
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,743	56,053.45	.721	400,215	.140	5.14	2	2
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	76,951	45,852.06	.595	283,793	.161	3.68	2	0
Sacramento, Cal.	75,000	38,120.00	.508	341,936	.111	4.55	3	1
Rockford, Ill.	73,452	51,626.00	.702	334,020	.154	4.54	4	2
Hoboken, N. J.	73,145	34,800.00	.475	201,686	.172	2.75	1	0
Binghamton, N. Y.	73,000	27,864.57	.381	239,170	.116	3.27	1	0
Troy, N. Y.	72,013	19,221.87	.266	124,322	.154	1.72	0	0
Springfield, Ill.	71,835	34,685.65	.487	337,782	.102	4.70	0	0
*South Bend, Ind.	70,983	56,071.00	.789	555,560	.100	7.82		
Little Rock, Ark.	70,916	15,156.84	.213	146,112	.103	2.06	1	0
Brockton, Mass.	70,759	35,953.41	.508	281,841	.127	3.98	2	0
Johnstown, Pa.	70,720	21,916.04	.309	135,520	.161	1.91	0	0
East St. Louis, Ill.	70,000	16,966.12	.242	133,085	.127	1.90	0	0
Portland, Me.	69,272	25,193.12	.363	157,575	.159	2.27	0	0
*Pawtucket, R. I.	68,799	29,505.30	.428	204,262	.144	2.96	24	0
*Passaic, N. J.	67,111	32,028.04	.477	402,693	.079	6.00	6	2
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	48,455.63	.733	484,581	.099	7.33	14	0
Berkeley, Cal.	65,000	67,674.16	1.04	599,676	.112	9.22	6	3
*Saginaw, Mich.	65,000	35,815.00	.551	227,038	.157	3.49	4	0
New Britain, Conn.	64,867	42,153.00	.649	196,302	.214	3.02	1	0
Racine, Wis.	62,000	45,021.73	.726	388,970	.115	6.27	4	1
Holyoke, Mass.	60,203	42,214.01	.701	202,213	.208	3.35	1	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	60,000	16,019.82	.266	163,252	.098	2.72	3	0
Chester, Pa.	60,000	5,000.00	.083	45,704	.109	.76	0	0
East Orange, N. J.	60,000	59,999.99	.999	326,655	.183	5.44	3	3
Lancaster, Pa.	60,000	5,779.91	.096	88,071	.065	1.46	2	1
Roanoke, Va.	60,000	18,450.00	.307	131,110	.140	2.18	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	58,083	44,365.85	.763	255,262	.173	4.39	2	0
*Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,896	33,422.63	.288	261,753	.127	2.25	2	2
Covington, Ky.	57,121	11,436.23	.200	94,921	.120	1.66	0	0
Davenport, Ia.	56,727	59,203.10	1.04	523,519	.113	9.22	3	0

* Figures supplied from A. L. A.

¹ Our figures are based on population of city and contiguous villages (108,500).

² 1921 commission report.

³ Our figures are based on white population only (44,057). Colored library has separate organization.

⁴ Our figures are based on the statistics of the East Side Public Library and Butman Fish Memorial Library which operate in conjunction.

⁵ Our figures based on city and county population (115,951).

Cities	Population	Expenditures 1924 for last fiscal yr.	Per Capita expend.	Home circ. volumes	Exp. per vol. circ.	Per capita circ. (vols.)	No. of branches	Branches housed in separate bldgs.
Wheeling, W. Va.	56,208	17,320.76	.308	115,604	.149	2.05	0	0
*Lincoln, Neb.	54,948	30,925.00	.562	357,823	.086	6.51		
†Portsmouth, Va.	54,387	3,000.00	.055	32,739	.091	.60		
*Atlantic City, N. J.	52,349	15,835.00	.302	122,899	.128	2.34		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	50,760	24,223.79	.477	237,436	.102	4.67	0	0
Topeka, Kans.	50,022	19,404.47	.387	120,167	.161	2.40	2	0
TOTAL	3,474,954	1,746,648.35	24.681	12,846,857	6.838	183.13	140	36
AVERAGE	70,917	35,645.88	.503	262,180	.139	3.73	285	73

* 1924 commission report.
† \$3000 (under expenditures) is their income.
* 1918 annual report.

Library Expenditures and Circulations in Cities of 200,000 and Upward
COMPILED BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, LIBRARIAN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Cities	Population (census estimate July 1, 1924)	Expenditures 1924 or 1925 (exclusive of extraordinary expenses)	Per Capita expend.	Home circ. volumes	Exp. per vol. circ.	Per Capita circ. (vols.)	No. of branches	Branches in separate buildings
1New York City.....	6,015,504	\$2,227,351.94	\$0.370	17,610,181	\$0.126	2.93	94	74
New York Public ¹								
Library	3,264,363	1,225,354.21	.375	9,549,876	.128	2.93	45	44
Brooklyn	2,196,210	737,428.57	.336	6,083,870	.121	2.77	23	23
Queens	554,931	264,569.16	.477	1,976,435	.134	3.56	20	7
Chicago	2,942,605	1,377,741.26	.468	10,613,978	.130	3.61	46	5
Philadelphia	1,951,076	578,370.15	.296	4,221,143	.137	2.16	28	28
Detroit	² 1,398,850	942,288.19	.674	3,779,899	.249	2.70	17	17
Los Angeles	³ 925,000	717,135.23	.775	5,050,022	.142	5.46	44	19
Cleveland	912,502	1,219,303.55	1.34	5,967,610	.204	6.54	56	18
St. Louis	812,698	462,081.18	.569	2,415,513	.191	2.97	12	6
Baltimore	784,938	317,221.52	.404	993,431	.319	1.27	25	24
Boston	776,783	845,335.40	1.09	3,132,194	.270	4.03	31	11
Pittsburgh	626,015	576,635.29	.921	2,309,404	.250	3.69	10	9
Old city		480,598.26	....	1,807,377	....	....	9	8
Allegheny		96,037.03	....	502,027	....	....	1	1
*Milwaukee	588,702	315,312.92	.536	3,163,619	.100	5.37	13	3
San Francisco	548,284	261,827.40	.478	2,157,707	.121	3.94	10	9
Buffalo	545,273	280,770.75	.515	2,232,652	.126	4.09	7	2
*Cincinnati	508,947	316,943.64	.623	2,067,269	.153	4.06	26	11
Washington	486,936	226,508.42	.465	1,092,533	.207	2.24	3	3
*Minneapolis	453,400	418,606.59	.923	2,264,611	.185	4.99	19	9
Newark	445,606	318,425.80	.715	1,159,398	.275	2.60	4	4
New Orleans	409,534	85,207.08	.208	610,728	.140	1.49	5	5
Kansas City	359,650	223,867.26	.622	1,399,706	.160	3.89	14	2
Indianapolis	351,073	315,692.62	.899	1,762,387	.179	5.02	19	12
Seattle	³ 346,556	290,709.92	.839	2,152,585	.135	6.21	9	8
Rochester	325,211	156,325.23	.481	1,485,468	.105	4.57	10	3
Jersey City	312,157	195,388.43	.626	1,458,342	.134	4.67	9	3
*Birmingham ...	³ 300,000	83,357.48	.278	660,180	.126	2.20	8	8
*Portland	298,904	292,597.10	.979	2,387,743	.123	7.99	18	13
*Louisville	297,237	150,376.48	.506	1,277,543	.118	4.30	14	9
Toledo	280,359	218,817.34	.780	1,244,671	.176	4.44	12	5
Denver	276,471	167,978.63	.608	1,385,999	.121	5.01	11	8
Columbus	268,209	57,562.25	.215	296,839	.194	1.11	0	0
Oakland	246,893	149,612.42	.606	1,031,182	.145	4.18	13	9
St. Paul	243,946	225,407.87	.924	1,447,571	.156	5.93	4	4
Providence	243,745	238,301.75	.978	877,135	.272	3.60	7	1
Atlanta	² 240,000	93,517.89	.390	639,624	.146	2.67	8	4
Omaha	208,025	90,398.25	.435	655,625	.138	3.15	4	2
TOTAL AND AVERAGE ..	25,731,089	14,436,977.23	.633	91,004,492	.169	3.91	(610	348
							(17.94	10.24

¹ Circulation department only.
² Estimate by librarian; no estimate by Census Bureau.
³ City and county.
⁴ City and county exclusive of Bessemer and Fairfield which have separate library systems.

Libraries in Mississippi

By NANNIE H. RICE

In Charge Package Library Department, Service Bureau, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College

Conclusion of the Article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15, p. 848-850

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES (*Continued*)

STANDARD 9, adopted by the State Accrediting Commission as one of the minimum standards a four-year high school must meet before being accredited is stated: "Every high school must have a library. This shall consist of a dictionary and encyclopedia of recent date, duplicate copies of the more generally used reference books and magazines of literary and historical value. The library shall be placed and managed in such a way as to bring it into the use of all the school." The minimum list of books for an accredited high school, furnished in mimeographed copy by the State Board of Education, lists a set of encyclopedia, one hundred and seventy-five volumes of history, biography, fiction, poetry, essays, drama, and mythology, six periodicals, and twenty-seven Wall Outline Maps.

Two hundred and twenty-one four-year high schools accredited or on the probation list have an estimated aggregate collection of 165,555 volumes. Because of the great difference in the organization of public schools in 1916 and in 1924 it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a basis of comparison that will indicate a growth or lapse in public school libraries. Mr. Davis's monograph gives thirteen public schools in Mississippi having libraries of one thousand volumes and more in 1916. The biennial report of the State Superintendent of Education for 1921-23, gives thirty-six schools having libraries of one thousand and more volumes. Forty-one schools that report 28,200 volumes in 1916, report 41,840 volumes in 1924.

Mr. Davis's survey reports one hundred and thirty-eight agricultural high schools, other high schools, and schools in separate districts not carrying high school instruction as having an aggregate collection of 64,904 volumes. In 1924, two hundred and fifty-six agricultural high schools, consolidated schools, and schools in separate districts not consolidated report an aggregate collection of 83,544. On the surface this indicates a lapse in school libraries. The 1924 survey failed to get reports from many of the older schools, most of the reports coming from newly established consolidated schools. The growth indicated in the comparison of the forty-one schools given in the pre-

ceding paragraph—schools that reported 28,200 volumes in 1916 and 41,840 in the 1924 survey—may be taken as a true indication of the direction in which school libraries are moving; or else a comparison should not be attempted in the face of such difference of conditions and such meagerness of response to inquiries.

Mr. Davis's 1916 study reports 46,646 volumes in common schools in forty counties. The 1924 survey has no figures for libraries in common schools with which any comparison whatever may be made.

The 1924 survey found two hundred and fifty-six schools in forty-nine of the eighty-two counties with 83,544 volumes, valued at \$104,407; of these 9,114 volumes were added in 1923, with county aid of \$3460, municipal aid of \$4691, and other aid—plays, entertainments, gifts—\$7,227. The Parent-Teacher Associations were the greatest factors in promoting school libraries. In these two hundred and fifty-six schools are represented libraries ranging from ten volumes in a new consolidated school to five thousand volumes in a well-established city school.

School libraries at Columbus, Greenville, Hattiesburg, and Hollandale are in charge of full-time trained librarians; the library at Vancleave is under the supervision of a trained librarian.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The library of the University of Mississippi, with the exception of the State Library at Jackson, is the largest in the State; with forty thousand volumes and one hundred periodicals; housed in a building granted by the Carnegie Corporation, building, books, and equipment valued at \$145,000; supported by a small state appropriation and fees from the student body numbering seven hundred. Its staff is composed of one trained librarian, one untrained assistant and two student assistants. It reports "reference from stacks and daily circulation about 1300." In 1916 the library of the University of Mississippi reported 30,000 volumes.

Next in size is the library of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College; with 35,931 volumes and three hundred periodicals; housed in open stacks in the biology building; with books and equipment valued at \$56,626;

supported by a small state appropriation and fees from a student body of 1253. Its staff is composed of three trained and four untrained librarians and assistants. Its average weekly circulation is 179. No record is kept of the large use of books on the reserve shelves. The attendance at the library for 1924 was over 45,000. In 1916 this library reported 27,000 volumes. Statistics are not available for departmental libraries at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, which care for much of the collateral reading of the students.

In 1916 Millsaps College had the fourth largest library, with 14,631 volumes. Figures for 1924 are not available. A \$50,000 library building donated by the Carnegie Corporation is now under construction on the Millsaps campus.

The Mississippi State College for Women, fifth in size in 1916 and still probably occupying the same place, has 16,988 volumes, 116 periodicals, in the care of two trained and six student assistants, with an average weekly circulation of 700. In the past eight years it has increased by 6,400 volumes. It is supported by state appropriations.

Libraries in nine colleges, junior colleges and academies, having 56,391 volumes in 1916, have increased to 84,238 volumes in 1924, the greatest accretion being 10,000 volumes in the University of Mississippi library.

LIBRARIES IN NEGRO COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES

The biennial report of the State Superintendent of Education for 1921-1923, lists fifteen colleges and academies for Negroes in Mississippi. In 1916 libraries in five of these institutions had 11,400 volumes—the largest being that at Tougaloo College, with 4,000 volumes. In 1924 libraries in nine of these colleges and academies report 31,838 volumes, the largest being that of the Okolona Institute with 7,000 volumes.

OTHER LIBRARIES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The State Library in the Capitol at Jackson, in its ninety to a hundred thousand volumes, has an excellent law library, selected largely if not altogether, by judges of the Supreme Court who have been for many years *ex-officio* trustees of the library.

The library of the State Geological Survey is one of the fullest and most complete geological libraries in the South.

The State Department of Archives and History at Jackson has a collection of historical manuscripts and records of much value to Mississippi.

Valuable is the Starling Collection in the Greenville Public Library. Here are over two thousand very old and rare books, including half a dozen incunabula, many sixteenth and seventeenth century volumes, and a manuscript of 1480. The collection includes all the works of Erasmus printed during his life time.

In the Clarksdale Public Library is a case of Indian relics found in Coahoma County.

Southern Christian Institute (for Negroes) at Edwards, has a collection of literature produced by Negroes and about Negroes.

The library of the Mississippi State College for Women has the Dramatic Club Collection of books on the drama and the Marshall Collection of books on mothercraft.

The Eastman Memorial Foundation Library in its \$100,000 addition is planning room for an art gallery.

LIBRARY EXTENSION

Public libraries in Clarksdale, Columbia, Greenville, Greenwood, Meridian, Natchez (Carpenter), Vicksburg and West Point serve both town and county. The library at Port Gibson is distinctly a county library, organized as such in 1915. The Eastman Memorial Foundation Library extends its services to the rural schools of Jones County.

The Clarksdale Library has a book wagon which visits community houses, consolidated schools, and small schools in Coahoma County. Fifteen stations are served by the book wagon; 7,500 books were issued in the county from the time of the installation of the wagon in 1923 to the fall of 1924. The service is to be extended to negro schools.

The Lincoln County Circulating Library has recently been organized by Brookhaven citizens by whom a librarian is employed to distribute literature from the city library to readers in the country.

The libraries of the University of Mississippi, the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the State College for Women have met requests for library assistance when called upon. They have kept no records of this service.

The Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1917, established the Service Bureau to conduct, among other activities, extension work thru correspondence courses of study, the lending of lantern slides and motion picture films, and the circulation of package libraries. The number of package libraries sent out by the Service Bureau has increased slowly but definitely. From 1917-1919, 345 package libraries were circulated; from 1919-1921, 1164;

from 1921-1923, 1180; from June 1, 1923, to May 1, 1925, 2052.

These package libraries have been used chiefly by members of women's clubs to outline their programs for study and as reference sources for their club papers; by high school and college students in preparing debates and theses; and by teachers for use in preparing professional papers.

The Service Bureau in 1920 was made the depository for the 6691 books allotted to Mississippi by the A. L. A. for the use, especially, of ex-service men. These books have been lent to borrowers for personal use or for local circulation, singly or in collections from five to one hundred in number, for loan periods from two weeks to two years. Since 1920 8355 books have been lent. This number does not indicate the number of persons who read these books. One community leader who borrowed sixteen books for three summer months in 1921 reported that they were read by seventy-two persons. Collections have been borrowed by American Legion Posts, Y.M.C.A. secretaries in lumber camps, but most largely by school principals to supplement limited school libraries.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY LEGISLATION

The Mississippi Library Association was organized in 1909 in Jackson, and the first annual meeting was held in Houston in 1911. For several years there were no meetings of the Association. Since a reorganization meeting in the public library of West Point several years ago, it has met with more regularity. The Association presented to the Legislature and urged the passage of a county library law; the law, passed in 1920, was so worded as to make it practically ineffectual. Counties having an assessed valuation in 1919 of over \$18,000,000 are permitted to appropriate not more than \$3,000 annually toward the support of one or more public libraries in the county. Only eight counties in the State can qualify under this law and of these only three are contributing to the support of libraries. The Association proposes to have the county library law so amended that any county may take advantage of it and, further, to secure for the state a Library Commission.

In the Mississippi Laws for 1918, paragraph 4629 provides that when a school has raised ten dollars for its library and provided a bookcase that can be locked, the county superintendent of education may issue a warrant payable out of county school funds for ten dollars to be used for the library. Under the provision of

this act many books have been bought and lost.

The Library Committee of the State Teachers' Association last year recommended: (1) That all high schools have a trained librarian, giving all her time to the library; (2) that all consolidated schools, not included in (1) have a teacher-librarian giving part of her time to the library; (3) that the legislature be asked to pass a law requiring the several counties to levy a public school library tax of ten cents for each educable child.

THE FUTURE

Public libraries are in nineteen counties in Mississippi. Fourteen additional counties hold within their borders libraries of colleges or academies. Mississippi's population in thirty-nine of her eighty-two counties, in nearly half her area, is within reach of only meagre school libraries, with the privilege of the use of limited library extension from a few sources. To offset this situation, however, there are private libraries: even in these seemingly benighted districts there are persons to whom books are necessities—who forego their loaves of bread for books with their narcissi.

The prospect is not unrelieved. Press notices last year and this announce a public library opened in Coldwater with 125 volumes, a small beginning in an unbroken field; the Civic Improvement League of Drew starts a community library; in November the Grenada City Schools complete a campaign that brings \$1140 for its school library at the same time that the negro school raises \$400; in December the Brookhaven high school students finish a campaign in which \$1015 is raised for their library; in February, 1925, the McComb Library Association opens its new library; in March the Canton Public Library is opened; in March a citizen of Jackson donates \$10,000 for the establishment of a public school library at the Central High School; Millsaps College has under construction a \$50,000 library building; the Eastman Memorial Foundation Library in Laurel is completing its \$100,000 addition. Small, sporadic, individual, philanthropic as are these efforts, they are significant and find their place, intentionally or not, in the general movement of the cultural renaissance that is accompanying our economic restoration.

In connection with the campaign to raise a million and a half dollars for a new building for the Toledo Hospital, comes the announcement of a gift of twelve thousand dollars for a hospital library in memory of the late Dr. Allen De Vilbiss from his son, Mr. Thomas De Vilbiss.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1925



RUSSIA has been and still is a country of contrasts and surprises. It would surprise most Americans to learn that under Soviet administration so much attention has been paid to adult education that by 1927 it is hoped that illiteracy will be reduced to the minimum, which in the adjoining country of Finland is the lowest of any country in the world. Library development in Russia is keeping pace with progress elsewhere, thanks largely to the national appreciation of work pioneered by Madame Haffkin Hamburger, honored this year by the Commissariat of Education, celebrating her thirty-five years of library work with a congratulatory meeting in the House of Scholars, presided over by the perpetual secretary of the Academy of Science, to which came telegrams from all over the world, including one from the A. L. A. Last year a conference, comparable with those of the A. L. A., brought together eight hundred representatives of public, including village, libraries, and later came a meeting of four hundred representatives of scientific libraries, for whose benefit a journal has this year been started by the Russian national library, formerly known as the Russian Imperial Library, at Petrograd. Another library journal has for some time been published by the government for small libraries, and library literature is extending in every direction. This is a splendid record, and it is to be hoped that the Commissariat of Education will further recognize Madame Haffkin Hamburger's successful efforts by sending her as the Russian delegate to the American semi-centenary conference in 1926, for in her person Russia will certainly have a ovation of welcome.

UNDER adult education come so many possibilities of development that, in one sense, the field seems vague and, in another sense, detailed and practical to the last degree. The movement as now started must feel its way and shape itself as it grows, and he would be a

daring prophet who will prophesy what will come of it. It is universally conceded that the library system must play a large part, perhaps the largest part in this development—and who can say what changes this means in personnel and methods? It may approach nearer the German system, in which librarians who must have university degrees for the chief posts and pass searching examinations, are almost the equivalent of university professors, experts each in his own field. But only the larger public libraries can afford this type of service and in the university libraries there are of course professors at hand, who are authorities in the literature of their respective subjects. We must never overlook the fact that American public libraries are for the great body of the people and that special work must be regarded as an extension of the general service which has made them so noteworthy in public benefit.

AFTER all it is the chief function of the librarian, at least in America, to point readers and students to the books they want or should want, rather than to give them expert knowledge of the contents of these books. In other words, a library differs from a university because it is a collection of books and not a congregation of professors. The first step in the adult education movement should be to make sure that in all special fields, as well as in general literature, each library should be equipped to the full extent of its financial and administrative possibilities. A striking feature of our system has been the inter-library loan by which books needed may, within reasonable limits, be borrowed thru a public library, from the library where it is to be found, and provided that library is not under restrictions as to the outside use of its treasures, this scheme which has worked admirably gives the widest possible range to the student in the smallest library, provided he has a real need for the book.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

BORGE, Dagny, 1925 Wisconsin, succeeds Helen A. Rockwell as junior reviser at the Wisconsin School, the latter going to Washington and Lee University as acting-librarian.

JACOT, Marjorie, 1925 Simmons, is a cataloger at the Melrose (Mass.) Public Library.

KITTELSON, Corinne, 1910 Wisconsin, librarian of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, has resigned to become librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Dawson Springs, Ky.

MERRILL, Julia Wright, chief of the Organization Division of the Ohio State Library, joined the A. L. A. headquarters staff December 1, as executive assistant to the Committee on Library Extension. The work which has been made possible by a small grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, is twofold: to assemble facts about the present status of library development—information covering the number, location and size of libraries and the location of communities in which libraries do not exist; and to study and make recommendations concerning various methods which have been or may be suggested for promoting a more rapid development of libraries where none now exists.

PARKINSON, Herman O., for five years librarian of the Stockton Public Library and San Joaquin County Library at Stockton, California, resigned December 1st to become manager of the new western office and factory of Gaylord Brothers, located at North Stanislaus Street and Weber Avenue, Stockton. Present plans call for the opening of the new house of Gaylord Brothers on January 1st, after which time the libraries of the eleven westernmost states will be served thru the Stockton house, the Syracuse house confining its business to the eastern, southern and middle-western states.

PROUT, Vera J., is in charge of work with children at the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, and not, as recently reported to us, at the Detroit Public Library where Miss Knapp is director of work with young people.

SEXTON, Jean M., 1919 Wisconsin, has been granted leave of absence from the editorial department, Cleveland Public Library, to assist in the editorial work of the new A. L. A. Catalog.

SMITH, Evelyn, 1923 Pittsburgh, is now high school librarian at the Latimer Junior High School, Pittsburgh.

STEVENSON, Burton Egbert, for over 25 years librarian of the Chillicothe (O.) P. L. goes to

Paris in January as the director of the American Library in Paris, succeeding W. Dawson Johnston whose return to the service of the Library of Congress we have already announced. Mr. Stevenson, in addition to his work as a newspaper editor in Chillicothe and the anthologies thru which he is perhaps best known to librarians, namely the "Home Book" series of verse, of modern verse and of verse for young folks, has a couple of dozen titles to his credit, chiefly fiction. From 1918 to 1920 he was European director of the A. L. A. library war service and thus he may be said to return to his old post in assuming the directorship of the American Library, to which he was nominated by the A. L. A. Executive Board and elected by the Board of Trustees of the Library.

STOCKETT, Julia C., 1914 Wisconsin, went to Honolulu in August to accept a position as reference librarian in the Library of Hawaii.

TEMPLE, Truman R., 1916 Pratt, since 1918 librarian of the Thomas Crane Library at Quincy, Mass., succeeds the late Edward R. Howell as librarian of the Reading (Pa.) Public Library in January. Seven branches established and an increase in circulation from 167,000 to 425,000 during seven years in a city of 59,000 made a record which rejoices the Reading trustees.

WEAVER, Marion, 1924 Simmons, has resigned from the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, and was married to Dr. Herbert Clare Soule, Jr., on October 13. Her address is 122 Rutgers Street, Rochester, N. Y.

The office force now engaged on the digesting and summarizing of the information received in reply to the A. L. A. Survey questionnaire consists of: C. Seymour Thompson, director, formerly librarian of the Savannah Public Library; Flora Brown, assistant director, formerly secretary to the librarian at the Public Library of the District of Columbia; Blanche Robertson, formerly assistant in the Seattle Public Library; Esther M. Frederickson, until recently head of the St. Joseph Public Library; Margaret L. Pilcher, chief assistant in the reference department of the St. Louis Public Library, who has been granted three months' leave of absence for work on the Survey. In addition to these, Mr. Lucius H. Cannon, librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library, has been secured to work up the subject of library legislation.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NORTHERN MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

IN conjunction with the County Teachers' meeting, the Northern Maine Library Association held a very successful meeting at Caribou, Oct. 15 and 16. An interesting report of the A.L.A. conference at Seattle was given by Elmar T. Boyd of Bangor, and a report of the Swampscott meeting by Miss Brainerd, of the State Library. State Librarian H. E. Dunnack spoke on the outlook for the advance of library work in the state, besides addressing in the evening a joint meeting of librarians and teachers. Miss Stuart, head of the library extension bureau in Maine, conducted a helpful round table session at which Miss Barnes of Houlton discussed some of the recent books. At the meeting of English teachers, Mr. Boyd presented some practical ideas on "The Library and the School."

A most pleasing feature of the program was the delightful tea given in honor of the Association by the Caribou Social Club at the beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. Sincock. Mrs. Ada Britton of the Caribou Public Library was hostess for the Association, which was indebted to her for much of the success of the meeting. The officers for the coming year are: President, Anna Barnes, Cary Memorial Library, Houlton; vice-president, Lucinda Marston of Presque Isle; secretary-treasurer, Evelyn Pearce of Houlton.

CAPITOL DISTRICT CATALOGERS

THE Capitol District Group of Catalogers and Classifiers was organized in Troy on October the seventh with an enrollment of twenty members representing eleven libraries of six types in Albany, Schenectady, Troy, and Saratoga.

The Telford report was the topic of the first meeting. Elizabeth Smith, director of libraries in Albany, gave a summary of the report, which was discussed further by Isabella Rhodes, of the New York State Library School, who made a "job analysis" showing the contrasting qualifications and salaries of the heads of the catalog, reference and circulation departments in the larger libraries; and by D. J. Haykin, head cataloger of the New York State Library.

The officers elected are: Edith N. Snow, Albany Public Library, president; Fanny C. Howe, Troy Public Library, vice-president; and Elisabeth L. Gordon, Union College Library, secretary-treasurer.

ELISABETH L. GORDON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

IN spite of, or perhaps because of the fact that it was held on a Sunday evening, the fortieth anniversary dinner of the New York Library Club on Nov. 15th brought out an attendance of three hundred and seventy-six, who filled the dining rooms of the Town Hall Club to enjoy a notably good dinner served in a remarkably expeditious manner. President Claude G. Leland called attention to the array of lions at the speakers' table as an achievement of the Entertainment Committee's worthy of remark, and then delegated the task of showman to Arthur E. Bostwick, past president of the Club and a guest of honor.

Confessing that she had come to discharge a debt of honor, Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon described her conversion from a most unflattering opinion of public libraries to an enthusiastic championship. The author of "The Madness of Philip" and "On Our Hill" was overcome at her most vulnerable point by the children's libraries established by Americans in France, in one of which she found a small boy absorbed in "Cyrano de Bergerac"; and the author of "Margarita's Soul" and "The Strange Cases of Dr. Stanchon" has found public libraries a convenient place to find her books when modern publishing conditions sometimes put them temporarily out of print. Professional risibilities were tickled when Mrs. Bacon described her early adventures in a public library where two sections were classified respectively as "Science and Etc." and "Fine Arts and Miscellaneous."

Judge Alfred M. Talley of the Court of Special Sessions received a warm welcome from an assembly who had fresh in mind his recent championship of increased appropriations for New York libraries. He implied that the goal might have been achieved earlier if the same concerted effort that was made this year had been employed, and suggested a more intimate acquaintance with the Mammon of Unrighteousness henceforth. Citing the fact that there are three times as many nineteen-year-old boys in New York prisons as of any other age, he set forth his belief that the public library is the best counter-attraction to dance halls, pool rooms, and cheap movie houses.

The effectiveness of vociferous if unrefined publicity was also pointed out by Stuart P. Sherman, editor of the New York Herald-Tribune *Books*. Reading some statistics of the degree to which New York falls short of achieving the per capita circulations and appropria-

tions of more westerly communities, he remarked that in the cow country (giving Mr. Mencken credit for the phrase) whence he came, where "strategists are realists," these figures would have been presented in red letters several inches high. He enlarged on his surprise on finding in New York, the capital of the world, the same library problems with which he had helped to wrestle in the corn belt (Mr. Mencken again). Dr. Sherman claimed the title of informal promotion manager for the New York Public Library, since it is his purpose in many of his leading articles in *Books* to review books so expensive that the average reader must read them at the library or not at all. He had that day published a review of Chekhov which he hoped would "drive your circulation department mad." The library, on the other hand, has furnished him an indispensable aide in the person of Anne Carroll Moore, editor of the "Three Owls" department in *Books*.

Dr. Bostwick called attention near eleven o'clock to the sternness with which he had parcelled out time to his speakers and announced his intention of speaking until two o'clock in the morning, but took much less time than that to tell of some recent experiences in China.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

AN attendance of forty-eight, the largest on record, was present at the biennial meeting of the Georgia Library Association, held at Indian Springs, October 15-16. The meeting was called to order by the president, Louise Smith.

Short reports of library progress were made by librarians present, and interesting accounts of state departments and their activities were given by Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian, Ruth Blair, state historian, and Beverly Wheatcroft, secretary of the Georgia Library Commission. Tommie Dora Barker, in her address "Measuring the Work of Our Georgia Libraries," stressed the importance of setting a standard for libraries. The standard for libraries adopted by the A.L.A. was given with some statistics to show how far from attaining this standard most Georgian libraries are.

The defeat of the county library bill in the last legislature was a disappointment to everyone. The great need of county library work and the importance of "getting across" the idea of county libraries was forcefully put by Miss Wheatcroft.

The principal address of the Thursday evening session was given by Charlotte Templeton, of Greenville, S. C., on some Southern educational problems and the library's share in their solution. Miss Templeton's address was of

special interest to Georgia librarians, since she was formerly secretary of the Georgia Library Commission.

At the Children's Work Round Table, Janie Beall McClure of Savannah presiding, the following interesting subjects were discussed: amount of book fund to use for children's books, Martha Fox of Cordale; selecting juveniles, Miss McClure; work with schools, Elizabeth Havenkotte of Valdosta; reading of high school students, Mrs. A. P. Longdon of Griffin. Katherine Carnes, librarian of Wesleyan College, Macon, presided at the College and University Librarians Round Table.

At the Friday afternoon session there was a business meeting followed by a very interesting Book Symposium. Wheeler's "Library and the Community," and Larned's "Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge," were the recent books on library economy reviewed by Ola M. Wyeth. Miss Akin discussed recent books of biography. The other reviews given were of books of travel by Miss Jemison of Emory University; poetry and drama, by Sallie Bone of Mercer University, and the best in fiction during 1925 by Eugenia Peed of Atlanta.

The Association went on record as favoring a spring meeting of the Southeastern Library Association in 1926 so as not to conflict with that of the A.L.A.

The following officers were elected: President, Ola M. Wyeth of Savannah; vice-president, Miss Jemison, of Emory University; and secretary-treasurer, Eva W. Martin of Savannah.

EVA W. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

TRI-STATE LIBRARY CONFERENCE

LIBRARIANS from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana met in conference at Fort Wayne, Ind., from October 20th thru October 23rd. There were 805 registered for the meeting: 175 from Michigan, 213 from Ohio, 356 from Indiana and 61 from the trustees' section.

The Executive Committee in charge was composed of the three state association presidents, Carrie E. Scott, Indianapolis, Anna M. Tarr, Youngstown, Ohio, and Louis J. Bailey of Flint, Mich.

GENERAL SESSIONS

Six general sessions of interest to all were held and round table discussions on various phases of library work were ably conducted by specialists in the respective fields.

At the first session with Carrie E. Scott presiding, in discussing "Quality Values of Library Service," Chalmers Hadley said, "Statistics are at all times kept before us to show progress, but these statistics show only outward form not inward spirit. There should be a striving for

increase in quality as well as increase in quantity." Library service depends five per cent upon the building, twenty per cent upon the book collection and seventy-five per cent upon the librarian.

A. L. A. President Charles F. D. Belden spoke at the second general session, Mrs. William R. Davidson, a trustee of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, presiding. His paper, "Progress and Prospects of the Library World," is to be published in *Public Libraries*. At the third session William Warner Bishop presided, and Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Literature and Civilization."

The fourth session was in the nature of a book symposium and was presided over by Anna M. Tarr. Mary Dyer Lemon, editor of *Reader's Ink* of the Indianapolis Public Library was assigned to speak on "Enthusiasm," a necessary qualification for a librarian who would pass on to others the pleasure and good to be obtained from the books on the shelves of her library. Julia Harron, library editor of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library suggested titles of recent books in fiction to satisfy the readers who do most to keep fiction in circulation: the home woman or small town woman who wants a good story, the library club woman, who wants whatever is the latest, and the flapper. Mrs. C. T. Lane of Fort Wayne in her talk on the drama said that in modern drama there is portrayed the conflict between nationalism and internationalism, between the classes in industry, and between the two sides of man's nature. The plays cited were Shaw's "Saint Joan," Ibsen's "Wild Duck," "What Price Glory?" by Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings, Eugene O'Neill's "Desire under the Elms," "Rain," by John Colton and Clemence Randolph, and Lula Vollmer's "Sun Up." Wilma Reeve of Indianapolis gave a travelogue of old London and mentioned several recent books of interest to lovers of London—Charles Harper's "Queer Things about London," George Gordon's "Rambles in Old London," Allan Stapleton's "London Alleys, By-Ways and Courts," and Thomas Burke's "Wind and the Rain." Mary Hughes of Kalamazoo spoke on juvenile literature. In discussing books of science, John S. Cleavinger of Saginaw, Mich., considered those that were essentially popular in nature, like Harris's "Scientific Research and Human Welfare," Bragg's "Concerning the Nature of Things," Hering's "Foibles and Fallacies of Science," Baker's "An American Pioneer in Science" and Gorgas' "William Crawford Gorgas."

At the fifth session those outside the ranks

of librarians were amazed at the versatility and talent displayed in the stunts presented by librarians who put aside their dignity for a few hours to entertain the crowd. The Cincinnati Public Library Glee Club gave two numbers, four members from the staff of the Detroit Public Library presented the play "A Michigan Fantasy," the Cleveland Players entertained with the skit "Where But in America," and members of the Indianapolis Staff presented a minstrel show.

Harry A. Franck was presented as "The Prince of Vagabonds" at the sixth and final session on Friday morning, by Louis J. Bailey. Mr. Franck talked on "Glimpses of Southern China."

BUSINESS SESSIONS

Each state association held two business sessions.

Indiana. The Legislative Committee presented a draft for a certification law. The association took action to make this draft the basis for a bill to be presented to the legislature in 1927. The committee on the scholarship in the Paris Library School announced that the required amount had been obtained thru the generous contribution of Gaylord Brothers. Officers for 1924-25 are: President, Orlando C. Davis, Hammond; vice-president, Nellie M. Coats, Indianapolis; secretary, Ethel G. Baker, South Bend; treasurer, Katherine Frazee, Seymour.

Ohio. The Association decided to omit the fall program meeting in 1926 on account of the A. L. A. meeting in Atlantic City and Philadelphia in October. It was suggested that special emphasis be laid on the spring district library meetings next year in Ohio. The recipient of the scholarship award this year was Marcia Herridge of Bellevue. The Association set aside \$100 from its treasury this coming year as a scholarship fund to enable a librarian to attend the summer session of the Western Reserve Library School, the recipient to be selected by the scholarship awards committee and a representative from the state library. Officers elected; President, Chalmers Hadley, Cincinnati; vice-presidents, Roena Ingham, Lakewood; Mrs. Josephine J. Shumaker, Birchard Library, Fremont; Helen M. Tattershall, Dayton; secretary, Helen B. Lewis, Cleveland; treasurer, Howard B. Sohn, Alliance.

Michigan. F. L. D. Goodrich, chairman of the Committee on Certification, gave conclusions drawn from answers to a questionnaire sent to all librarians in the state asking about academic and professional training. Reports had been received from 516 positions. The qualifications of the incumbents were compared with

those demanded by the schedule of certification for librarians adopted by the state of New York. Three hundred and sixty-eight of the above number of Michigan librarians and library workers could qualify, and 151 could not. Many were teachers giving only part time to library work and some were custodians of very small libraries open only a few hours per week. The Committee was pleased with the showing made but doubted if it were yet time to seek legal sanction for certification of librarians in Michigan. The Association, however, showed keen interest in the matter of voluntary certification and the Committee was directed to prepare a draft of a plan to be presented at the next annual meeting.

The constitution of Michigan provides that the penal fines collected in each county shall be used for the support of libraries. Samuel H. Ranck, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, showed that the Committee is kept busy defeating the biennial movements to amend the constitution by striking out the penal fine clause. According to the Committee, there is unfortunately justification for unfavorable criticism of the way in which some of the money has been used. Due to conflicting laws, there is, in some places, confusion as to whether the pro-

ceeds from penal fines belong to public schools or public libraries. A general revision of the constitution is pending. The penal fine clause, in all its implications, will be critically analyzed. Discussion showed that many librarians would be willing to have the clause eliminated if some other recognition of the state's responsibility for libraries could be incorporated in the constitution or laws.

The report of Mrs. Frankhauser, state librarian, was received with applause. It told of great expansion in the work of the library, and a gratifying but long overdue increase in the legislative appropriation for salaries.

Officers for 1925-26 are: President, Gail Curtis, State Library, Lansing; vice-presidents, Mary Wilkinson, Muskegon; J. S. Cleavinger, Saginaw; secretary, Margaret Smith, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Frances Berry, Detroit.

Round table meetings were unusually worthwhile this year. The association was of the opinion that their success had not just happened but was the result of intelligent hard work. Following the reading of the report, the round table committee, Elizabeth Ronau of Flint, chairman, was given a vote of thanks.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Three branches and the central building of the City Library Association of Springfield were used almost to their limit in the circulation of nearly one million three hundred thousand volumes in the year ending April 30, 1925. Books on education showed the largest increase in circulation. More branches are needed. In the meantime, the residents of the Forest Park section have subscribed funds to purchase more land and provide an addition to the building that will double its present capacity.

Reading courses were prepared on English literature and architecture and special numbers of the *Bulletin* were devoted to history and to drama, in addition to A. L. A. reading courses distributed. To enlist aid and to assist in reaching the foreign-born, a directory was made of leading men in the city among the various nationalities, of foreign organizations and societies, of Americanization workers, of translators, and of foreign booksellers. When members of the library staff speak to foreign audiences, cards are furnished with English on one side and the foreign language on the other, to enable the recipient to obtain a library card without form-

ality. The library has also served as a clearing house for information about the many classes and courses of study in Springfield open to men and women. The card index shows more than a hundred different courses open to the public, ranging from those elementary in nature to others so advanced that college credit may be obtained for completing them. In connection with these the library supplies supplementary lists of books and puts books on reserve shelves.

OHIO

A gift of eight hundred dollars to the Toledo Public Library by six firms interested in glass making is the first of two annual gifts to build up the collection of books on glass making, and there is a prospect of further help in this direction. Mr. Libbey, whose interest made this gift to the Library possible, has also given \$15,000 toward the development of four high school libraries in Toledo.

NEW YORK

The most interesting spot in the Young People's Room of the Syracuse Public Library at present is "Everybody's Exhibit Case." A

boy came in sometime ago and suggested to the head of the department that he and his "buddy" had a collection of arrow heads, shells, stamps, stones and petrified objects which ought to be displayed. In the basement was a glass case not in use. The exhibit by Messrs. Donald Paul and Murray Lebuschefsky was in place next day and beside the treasures already mentioned there was included an Indian buffalo skinner.

Following this, Robert Sabin, who had seen the beautiful display, asked for space for his collection of stamps from Persia, Nyassa, Austria and early United States.

Dates for the use of the case for the succeeding six weeks resulted in a program as follows: Indian relics, by Frank Van Benschoten; Stamps, by Arthur Paltz, Walter Nabinger, Paul Disinger, William Henry Sharp and John Runnalls; Chinese money and relics, by Roland Kennedy and Billy Buhle; Stanley Gifford, Confederate money.

Out of school hours the owner of the exhibit is frequently seen explaining it to bystanders. It is a success. The secret thereof seems to be that any boy can exhibit anything that he has spent time and labor collecting, provided that it can be got inside the glass case.

IOWA

Activities and growth of the Des Moines Public Library in the five years that it has been under the administration of Grace D. Rose include a yearly increase of 20,000 volumes, so that the library now has about 181,000; an increase in daily circulation, from 1,094 in 1920 to 2,693 in 1925; tripling of the number of branches and stations; quadrupling of the number of books used in public schools; doubling of the number of members of the library staff; and an increase of over 150 per cent in the number of books loaned for home reading. Hospital library service is given in the Methodist, Lutheran, Congregational, City and Polyclinic Hospitals. On the other side of the shield, the library building is very crowded and threatens to become inadequate before many years, and the library income has had no appreciable increase since the second year of the five-year period. Receipts from local taxation in the year ending March 31, 1925, were \$111,977, and the population of Des Moines, according to the 1925 state census, was 140,910.

CALIFORNIA

The 37th annual report of the Los Angeles Public Library records a circulation of 5,052,022 books for the year ending June 30, 1925. Branches which number 44 and deposit stations 76, circulated 3,427,069. The entire circulation

represents 5 books per capita with 215,697 registered borrowers.

The outstanding events of the year are the progress of the new Central Library Building with expected completion in seven or eight months, the successful bond issue of \$500,000 for branch extension, and the increased revenue under the new City Charter which gives seven cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property.

Departments all report satisfactory progress with 17 per cent increase in circulation of books on science and industry, 16 per cent in sociology, 25 per cent in art and music, steady growth in the school and teachers, children's, and foreign departments. School children numbering 120,564 attended library classes and appreciation hours at the library.

CHINA

The Shanghai Library Association in a modest five-page typewritten "brief report" has much to record for the first nine months of its existence. Organized in June of last year with thirty-four institutional and forty individual members, including representatives of practically all large libraries in Shanghai, it held ten or eleven meetings in five different libraries so as to give members an opportunity to visit the various libraries in turn. The annual meeting was open to the public and was attended by one thousand people.

Of work accomplished, or in plan, the main points are: Publicity for library administration; the collection of data regarding the libraries of Shanghai—the "Survey" having received twenty-two replies from fifty libraries addressed; the establishment of the *Chinese Library Journal*, to be published bi-monthly; plans for the publication of text books on library science and the establishment of an exhibit of samples of library supplies to form a guide for standard forms. As already recorded in the JOURNAL, The Association was prominent in planning Dr. Bostwick's Chinese tour and it is at present active in establishing a system of exchanges for duplicates, a system of inter-library loans between members and a library training class.

The twenty-two libraries replying to the questionnaire show a total of 775,686 volumes, 1,547 periodicals and 217 daily papers taken, a total income of \$77,280, and 82 workers. Figures are not available in most cases for the year's circulation and the Association explains that the failure of the remaining twenty-eight libraries addressed to answer the questionnaire is due not to indifference or unwillingness to co-operate, but to the absence of adequate records from which to compile the figures requested.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A selected list of inexpensive books for Christmas presents (i. e., of books costing not more than one dollar) has been compiled by the Boston Public Library, and appears as no. 34 in the Brief Reading Lists series, published by the Trustees. Brief annotations accompany the entries where desirable and copies of all books listed are available at the Library for inspection.

A selected list of more expensive books is promised for the near future.

The extension of the Sioux City hospital library service during the past six years from six general hospitals to fourteen institutions, including the City Detention Hospital, where books are sent for their final service, has been much appreciated by the hospital authorities and by patients, who have borrowed 300,000 books from collections brought to their bed-sides. The illustrated booklet containing excerpts from letters received from hospital authorities, which has been printed by the Library, ought to go far toward persuading library boards hesitating about extension in this direction.

At the University of Iowa in 1923 there was accepted by the Graduate College as a master's thesis a card bibliography, entitled, "A List of the Books Printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of Books in English Printed Abroad before Sixteen Hundred and Forty, now to be Found in American Libraries." The libraries represented in this list are as follows:

The Congressional, University of Chicago, Harvard University, John Crerar, Peabody Institute, J. Pierpont Morgan, Columbia University, Astor, Clark University, John Carter Brown, Boston Public, New York Public, State University of Iowa, British Museum Catalogue, and Cambridge University.

An attractive little volume and the first of its kind is "Toshokan Jiten," a dictionary of library terms, compiled by Mr. F. Mamiya of F. Mamiya and Company, 21 Kobata-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan, a firm which specializes in library supplies and labor-saving devices. In addition to the dictionary proper which explains terms likely to be met in English, French, German or Latin and an index by Japanese terms, there is an extensive list of pen-names of important modern writers compiled by Tamijiro Sasaoka, an assistant librarian of the Kyoto Imperial University, and shorter supplements explain book sizes, printers' correction in Eng-

lish and in Japanese, type sizes and the reading of Roman numerals. The D. C. number is conveniently stamped in gold on the back. The publisher is Bun'yû-dô, 3-chrome Awajimachi, Higashiku, Osaka, Japan, and the price Yen 1.80 (about ninety cents).

In connection with her article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 1 on inter-library lending, Miss Margaret Hutchins of the University of Illinois Library sends us a letter from Miss Ruth E. Merling of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company's Chemical Experiment Station at Wilmington, Del., from which the following is quoted:

" . . . In your article on inter-library-loans . . . we notice that your list of union lists did not include one which we find extremely valuable. This is the 'List of Periodicals Abstracted by *Chemical Abstracts*,' with information . . . as to official abbreviations, frequencies of appearance, 1922 volume numbers, prices, publishers and libraries which receive the various journals. This is published by the American Chemical Society and may be obtained from E. J. Crane of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, for the sum of 25c. This list is very good for journals in chemistry and related branches of other sciences."

A successful Children's Book Week Exhibit held at Simmons College, Boston, by the Library School there is thus described by Miss Burgess who organized it:

"The Children's Book-Week exhibit has a two-fold purpose. The first is to acquaint the students with the historical development of children's literature thru the 'Landmarks in the Early History and Development of Books for Children,' a series of posters compiled by Charles Welsh showing the quaint old horn book, battledore, chapbook, etc. The second is to give suggestions to those who intend to buy children's books for Christmas gifts. All children's librarians know the 'Table of Classics and Notable Persons Influenced by Them,' given by Miss Olcott in her 'Children's Reading.' These books should be accessible to every child thru his home library if possible, and attractive editions of these classics are shown with a list of those famous men and women who enjoyed them as children. To answer the questions which have already been coming by forehanded purchasers for books for a three year old boy or a five year old girl, two collections of books

Library' and 'A Girl's Own Library.' From the wealth of possibilities two books have been chosen for each year from the first to the fifteenth. If these are already owned good lists are at hand for further selection. From the

many new publications twelve have been chosen because of their particular value in content, style and illustration. The exhibit has been advertised thru an article in the *Christian Science Monitor*."

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

German books; a selection from the most important pubs. of the years 1924-1925 exhibited at N. Y. by the "Borsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler," Earl Hall, Columbia Univ., autumn, 1925. Hamilton Hall, Columbia Univ. Dept. of Germanic Languages. 733p. \$1.

Hunt, C. W., comp. The first 300 books for the children's library. Albany: New York State University. 15p. June 15, 1925. (Bull. no. 830.)

Stonehill, C. A., and H. W., comps. Bibliographies of modern authors (second series). Bowker. 175p. \$6. Includes John Davidson, Ernest Dowson, Katherine Mansfield, Alice Meynell, Walter Pater, and Francis Thompson.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCOUNTING

Woodson, E. R., ed. Railroad accounting procedure, 1926 ed. 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.: Railway Accounting Officers Assn. 96p. bibl. by Elizabeth Cullen. \$3.

ADOLESCENCE

Hunter, A. A. Youth's adventure. Appleton. Bibls. \$1.25.

AERONAUTICS. See LEONARDO DA VINCI.

AGENCY

Goddard, E. C. Cases on agency including master and servant; 2d ed., St. Paul, Minn.: West Pub. Co. 2p. bibl. \$5.50.

AGRICULTURE

Vogt, P. L. Introduction to rural economics. Appleton. Bibl. \$1.80.

Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture. Biennial report, 1923-1924. Madison. Bibl. (Bull. no. 69.)

See also FORAGE PLANTS.

AMERICANISMS

Krapp, G. P. The English language in America; 2v. Century. 11p. bibl. \$10.

ANIMALS. See BIRDS.

APPLE—DISEASES

Guba, E. F. Phyllosticta leaf spot, fruit blotch, and canker of the apple; its etiology and control. Urbana: University of Illinois. 3p. bibl.

ART—APPRECIATION

Clark, M. E., and others, comps. Art in home economics; a bibliography. Chicago. 76p. \$1. Bibls. on costume design, history of costume, interior decoration, history of furniture, architecture, art principles, and art appreciation.

ASTRONOMY

Rosseland, S. The theory of the stellar absorption coefficient. Washington: Carnegie Inst. Bibl. footnotes. (Contribs. from the Mount Wilson Observatory no. 296.)

AUSTEN, JANE

Edmonds, J. L., comp. Jane Austen, biography and criticism; a bibliography. Bulletin of Bibliography. May-Aug., 1925. p. 129-134. \$1.

BANKS AND BANKING

Willis, H. P., and G. W. Edwards. Banking and business. rev. and enl. ed. Harper. Bibl. \$3.50.

BEES

University of California College of Agriculture. Agricultural Experiment Station. A survey of beekeeping in California; by G. B. Vansell; The honeybee as a pollinizer, by E. R. DeOng. Berkeley. Bibl. (Circ. no. 297.)

BERING. VITUS, 1680-1741

Golder, F. A. Bering's voyages; v. 2. New York: American Geographical Society. 15p. bibl. \$8 set.

BIBLE—CRITICISM AND INTERPRETATION

Bloore, John. Alternative views of the Bible. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.50.

BIOCGRAPHY

Collins, Joseph. The doctor looks at biography. Doran. 6p. bibl. \$3.

BIOLOGY

Eldridge, Seba. The organization of life. Crowell. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.50.

See also POPULATION.

BIRDS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Birds and wild animals: list of pubs for sale. . . . 8p. Sept., 1925. (Price List 39, 16th ed.)

BULGARIA. See SLAVS.

BURR, AARON

Wandell, S. H., and Meade Minnigerode. Aaron Burr; a

biography . . . ; 2v. Putnam. 8p. bibl. \$10.

BUSINESS

Maynard, H. H., and W. C. Weidler. An introduction to business. Ronald. Bibl. \$4.

CARY, HENRY FRANCIS, 1772-1844

King, R. W. "Parson Primrose." Doran. Bibl. footnotes. \$6.

CAVALIERS. See LOVELACE, RICHARD.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, 1424-1491

Plomer, H. R. William Caxton. Small. 3p. bibl. \$1.75. (Roadmaker ser.)

CHEMISTRY

Chemical engineering catalog, 1925: . . . with . . . a technical scientific books sections, . . . a practically complete list of books in English on chemical and related subjects. 19 East 24th st., New York: Chemical Catalog Co. \$10. (v. 10.)

CHILDREN—MANAGEMENT

Kamm, M. E., W. The pre-school age. Little. 4p. bibl. \$1.50.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. See under GENERAL, ABOVE.

CHINA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Hsieh, P. C. The government of China (1644-1911). Johns Hopkins Press. Bibl. \$3. (Studies in hist. and pol. sci., n. s. no. 3.)

CHURCH FINANCE

Brauer, G. R. Providing funds for church building and debts; rev. ed. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. Bibl. pap. 30c.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

Jones, M. A. Training juniors in worship. Nashville, Tenn.: Lamar and Barton. Bibls. \$1.

CIVILIZATION. See MESOPOTAMIA; U. S.—CIVILIZATION.

CLIMATE. See U. S.—CLIMATE.

CLIPPER SHIPS

Greenbie, Sydney, and M. L. Gold of Ophir, or, The lure that made America. Doubleday. 5p. bibl. \$4.

COLLEGE STUDENTS. See TESTS, MENTAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES. See STATE RIGHTS.

CONVICT LABOR

Stone, E. L., comp. Recent references on convict labor. Monthly Labor Review. Oct., 1925. p. 167-200.

CO-OPERATION

Fay, C. R. Co-operation at home and abroad; 3d ed. London: King. 10p. bibl. 15s.

See also HOUSING; MARKETS AND MARKETING.

CORPORATION FINANCE

Reed, H. L. Principles of corporation finance. Houghton. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.60.

COST OF LIVING

Andrews, B. R. The cost of going to college. Columbia University. Teachers College Record. Oct., 1925. p. 129-141.

COSTUME

Kelly, F. M., and Randolph Schwabe. Historic costume. Scribner. 3p. bibl. \$7.50.

COURTS

Irvine, L. H. The follies of the courts. Los Angeles: Times-Mirror Press. 3p. bibl. \$2.50.

See also ITALIANS IN THE U. S.

CREATION

Bell, W. C. Sharing in creation; studies in the Christian view of the world. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$2. (Bohlen lectures, 1925.)

CREDIT

Swain, A. H. Commercial credit risks; export credits and credit insurance. Pitman. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.50.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Postgate, R. W. Murder, piracy and treason. Houghton. 7p. bibl. \$2.50.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. See SLAVS.

DENTISTRY

Appleton, J. L. T., jr. Bacterial infection with special reference to dental practice. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. Bibl. footnotes. \$6.

DIPLOMACY. See U. S.—FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DRAMA

Olcott, Virginia. International plays for young people. Dodd. Bibls. \$1.75.

Webber, J. P., and H. H. Webster, eds. Short plays; for junior and senior high schools. Houghton. 17p. bibl. \$1.20.

DYNAMO

Hawkins, C. C. The dynamo; its theory, design and manu-

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- EDUCATION**
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Board of Library Commissioners and Board of Education. Books on education in the . . . library. 88p. Oct., 1924. pap.
U. S. Bureau of Education. Publications available Sept., 1925. 24p.
See also SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.
- EDUCATION—FINANCE**
Clark, H. F. The effect of population upon ability to support education. Bloomington: University of Indiana School of Education, Bureau of Co-operative Research. Bibl. 50c. (Bull. v. 2, no. 1.)
- EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY.** See KINDERGARTEN.
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Jeudine, J. W. Religion, commerce, liberty; a record of a time of storm and change, 1683-1793. Longmans. 10p. bibl. \$3.75.
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Forbes, F. A. The grip-fast history books, book IV: The Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Roman Britain to Elizabeth. Longmans. 2p. bibl. \$1.25.
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U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Fishes: including pubs. relating to whales, shellfish, lobsters, sponges; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 12p. Aug., 1925. (Price List 21, 12 ed.)
- FISH—HAWAII**
Jordan, E. K. Notes on the fishes of Hawaii with descriptions of six new species. Govt. Prtg. Off. Bibl. footnotes. gratis. (U. S. Natl. Mus. Proceedings, no. 2570)
- FORAGE PLANTS**
Duggar, J. F. Southern forage crops. Macmillan. Bibl. \$2 (Rural textbook ser.)
- FRENCH IN THE U. S.** See WISCONSIN—HISTORY.
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Nichols, P. F., and others. Commercial dehydration of fruits and vegetables. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. (Dept. bull. no. 1335.)
- FUR TRADE**
National Association of the Fur Industry. Year book, 1925. 370 Seventh ave., New York: David A. Mills, Secretary. 5p. bibl. by B. M. Arnold.
- GARFIELD, JAMES ABRAM, PRES. U. S.**
Smith, T. C. The life and letters of James Abram Garfield: 2v. Yale. Bibl. footnotes. \$12.
- GARY SYSTEM**
Wiley, G. M. The Gary system and the platoon plan. Albany: University of the State of New York. Bibl. (Bull. no. 812.)
- GERMAN LITERATURE.** See under GENERAL, ABOVE.
- GLOBES**
Branom, F. K. The use of globes. Chicago: A. J. Nystrom. Bibl.
- GOVERNMENT**
Hormell, O. C. Essentials of government: a study program prepared for the Auburn Witanagemote. Brunswick, Me.: Bowdoin College. Bibl. (Bull. no. 145, municipal research ser. no. 5.)
Pott, W. S. A. Chinese political philosophy. Knopf. Bibl. footnotes. \$2. (Political science classics.)
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Russell Sage Foundation Library. Co-operative housing; a selected bibliography. 4p. pap. 10c. (Bull. no. 73.)
- HYGIENE**
Wood, T. D., and Theresa Dansdill. Byways to health, detouring the scrap heap. Appleton. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.50.
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Gadgil, D. R. The industrial evolution of India in recent times. Oxford. 9p. bibl. Rs 4 As 8.
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Read, E. F., ed. International law and international relations. 565 Fifth ave., New York: American Foundation. 5p. bibl. pap. 75c.
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Buell, R. L. International relations. Holt. 39p. bibl. \$5. (American political science ser.)
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U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Irrigation, drainage, and water power; list of pubs. for sale. . . . 21p. Sept., 1925. (Price List 2, 16th ed.)
- ITALIANS IN THE U. S.**
Mariano, J. H. The Italian immigrant and our courts. Boston: Christopher Pub. House. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.
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Mason, A. T. Organized labor and the law; with special reference to the Sherman and Clayton Acts. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. 3p. bibl. \$2.50.
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Sauer, C. O. The morphology of landscape. Berkeley: University of California Press. Bibl. footnotes. pap. 45c. (Pubs. in geography, v. 2, no. 2.)
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Robertson, W. S. History of the Latin American nations; rev. ed. Appleton. 28p. bibl. \$4.
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Rockey, C. J. Scriptural evangelism. Philadelphia: United Lutheran Pub. Co. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.25.
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Dorsey, G. A. Why we behave like human beings. Harper. 3p. bibl. \$3.50. (Harper's modern science ser.)
- MAPS**
Branom, F. K. The use of maps. Chicago: A. J. Nystrom. Bibl.
- MARKETS AND MARKETING**
Brown, Edmund, jr. Marketing. Harper. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.
Forrester, R. B. Report on large-scale co-operative marketing in the United States. . . . Great Britain Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Bibl. 1s. 6d. (Econ. ser. no. 4.)
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Murdock, K. B. Increase Mather, the foremost American Puritan. Harvard. 14p. bibl. \$6.

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- Griffin, G. G., comp. Annual report of American Historical Association for the year 1922: supplement; Writings on American history, 1922; a bibl. of books and articles on U. S. and Canadian history pub. . . . 1922. . . . 799 Broadway, New York: The Association. 299p.
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- St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. Library School. Class of 1925. Some representative women of modern times. *Monthly Bulletin*. June 1925. p. 141-161.
- WORLD COURT
- Libby, F. J. The Harding-Coolidge world court measure, which comes before the U. S. Senate for action, Dec. 17, 1925. 532 17th st., N. W., Washington: Natl. Council for Prevention of War. pap. 5c.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Dec. 6. Golden Rule Sunday, on which the Near East Relief Committee, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York, asks for contributions towards educating the hundred thousand war orphans whom it trains to be self supporting.
- Dec. 6. Four hundredth anniversary of the first printing of the New Testament in English by William Tyndale. The American Bible Society, Bible House, New York, urges the observance of this day as International Bible Sunday.
- Jan. 17-23. Thrift Week. Literature, posters, etc., for library use are obtainable from the National Council of the Y.W.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York.
- Dec. 31-Jan. 12. Midwinter conferences of the A. L. A. Council the League of Library Commissions and other groups. Headquarters at the Drake Hotel.
- Jan. 19-23. National Thrift Week. Posters, folders, giving topics, etc., may be obtained from the National Thrift Week Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.
- Jan. 22. Boston S. L. A. and Massachusetts Library Club joint meeting at the State House, Boston.
- Oct. 4-9, 1926. At Atlantic City. Forty-eighth annual conference of the A. L. A. in celebration of the Association's fiftieth anniversary. Headquarters will be at the Ambassador Hotel, and this hotel and the Chelsea and Ritz-Carlton hotels adjoining, will accommodate most of the delegates.

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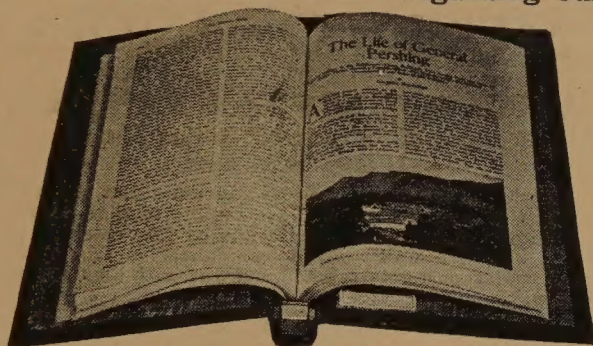
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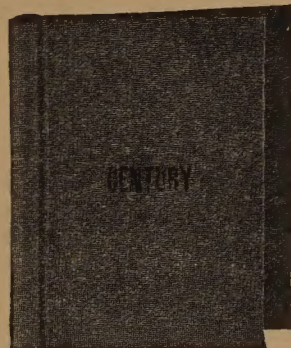
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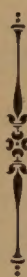
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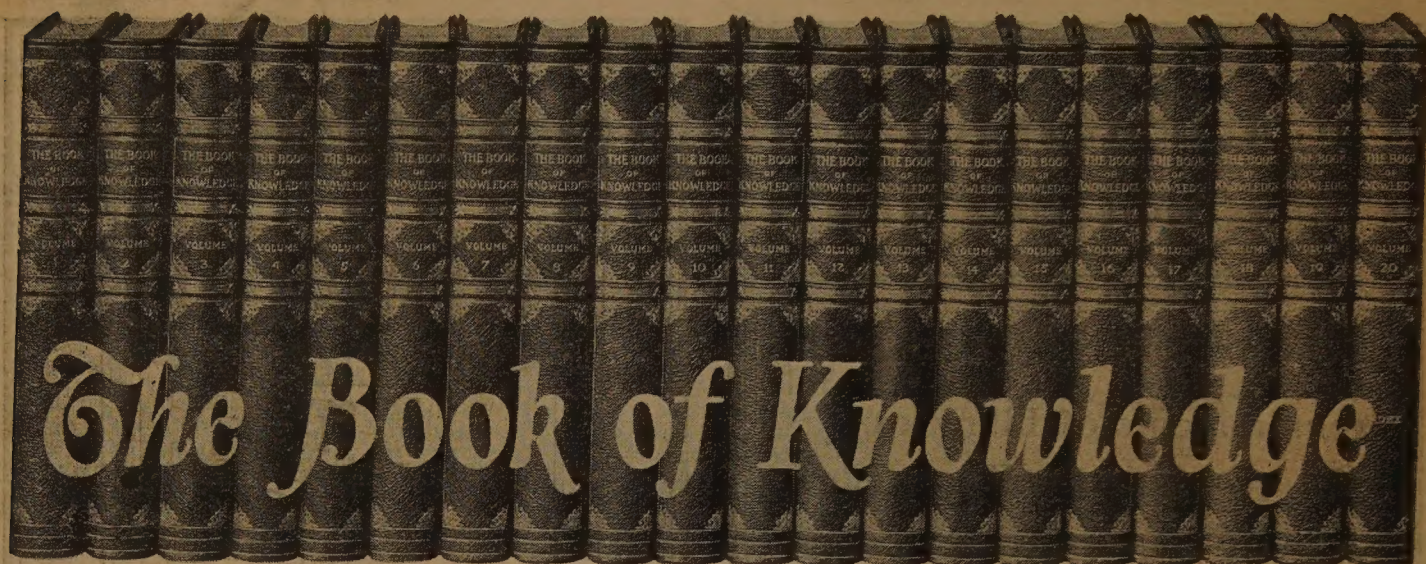
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